THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1833. [NO. 2235.

BENGAL CAMP EQUIPAGE.

MESSRS. IVES AND CO. of Futteh-Ghur, Contractors to Government for Camp Equipage for the Ajmeer Magazine, &c. beg to inform the Gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services of the Bombay Presidency, that they will be most happy to supply Camp Equipage of every description at the shortest possible notice.

Messrs. Ives and Co. avail themselves of this opportunity to state, that they had the honor of manufacturing at their Factory Futteh-Ghur, the present Durbar Tents of the Right Honorable the Earl of Clare, and which have been so highly admired. Any orders forwarded to Messrs. Ives and Co. at Futteh-Ghur will be strictly attended to, pledging themselves that not only the very best materials and workmanship shall be given, but every care taken to forward them at the least possible expense.

Each Tent accompanied with a Certificate.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY SECOND MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, at the following prices:—

Whole Tickets, at..... Rs. 105 each.
Half Ditto "..... " 52 2 qr.
Quarter Ditto "..... " 26 2 qr.

TERMS, CASH.

The Drawing will take place on the 8th May.

Bombay, 23rd. April, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, No. XIX of the Oriental Sporting Magazine.

FOR Sale at the COURIER OFFICE, about 50 Maunds of Old Type, at 15 Rs. per Maund.

TERMS—CASH.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.....	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,...	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

Courier Office, 23d April, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, a CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price—one Rupee.

FOR SALE,—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.

The above Work has been printed on both English Royal, and China paper. The price of the former six, and the latter five rupees per Copy.

Courier Office, 23d April, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Sterling, 17 Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Capt. James Cocke, Horse Artillery, from do.
Asst. Surg. Chas. Lush, Supt. Botanical Garden, from Dapooree.
Ensign W. H. Godfrey, 6th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Ensign Amiel, 1st G. Regt, from do.

DEPARTURES.

Surg. D. C. Bell, 16th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, Staff, to the Mahabuleshwar Hills.
Capt. Robert Meldrum, 9th Regt. N. I. to the Neilgherry Hills.
Major Jebb, H. M's. 40th Regt. to Poonah.
Lieut. T. Ramsay, Line Adjutant, to Belgaum.
Asst. Surg. Weatherhead, M. D. to the Persian Gulph.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

On the 18th Instant, Mrs. G. Scales, of a Daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 20th.—The Hon'ble Company's Armed Steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. Wilson, Esq., Commander, from Bancote.

—21st.—Ship Hindoostan, John Pattison, Master, from Liverpool, 16th November.

DEPARTURES.

—20th.—The Hon'ble Company's Brig of War Euphartes, Lieut. R. Lowe, in Charge, to the Malabar Coast.

—21st.—The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Clive, J. C. Hawkins, Esqr., Comr. to Sea.

—Ship Superior, John H. Brown, Master, to Liverpool.

—Ship Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mahomed Bin Furaz, Naiquedah, to Siam.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR,—Melville and CURAÇOA.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS OF WAR.—Tigris and Ternate.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Victory, Caledonia, Fortune, Triumph, Scurfield, Henry Wellesly, Linnæus, Aliquis, Mary, Duke of Roxburgh, and Hindostan.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Fort William, Cornwallis, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Francis Warden, Calodonia, Allalivie, Fazel Currim, Hind, Sir Charles Malcolm, Hamoody, Hannah, Edmonstone, Helen, Sophia, Minerva, Futty Salam, Pascoa, Ann, Valasondram, Futtay Raymon, Ann, Fellis, Louisa, Abgarus, Sullimany, Fallahulbaree, and Sumdaney.

PORTUGUESE.—Don Manoel de Portugal, Corsoliel, Santa Anna, San Francisco de Paulo, Aurelia, and Cacadore.

IMAUM'S SHIP OF WAR.—Elphinstone.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 23 APRIL, 1833.

The meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Shotton and Co. took place according to notice last Saturday. From the small number of creditors in Bombay it was rather thinly attended; there were however, several of the friends of the partners present. After a few preliminary arrangements Mr. Johnson, the senior partner in this country, addressed the meeting to the following effect.

"GENTLEMEN;—The principal cause that has induced us to adopt the painful course we now pursue, arises out of our having had several heavy demands upon us of late, that we are unable to meet, and the difficulty we have experienced in getting in many large and long outstanding balances. The Resident partners are satisfied from an experience of nearly five years, which embraces the whole period of their connexion with the House, that the strong arm of the law is in most cases absolutely necessary to the recovery of these outstanding balances, which principally arise out of advances to individuals injudiciously made many years since; and that the interests of the Creditors imperatively demand, that that alternative should be adopted without delay, however painful it may be to the Members of the House to suggest such a proceeding.

Before coming to the resolution of suspending our payments on Wednesday last, our first wish was to place our affairs in the hands of some mercantile friends, as temporary Trustees, until we could prepare a detailed statement for the inspection of our Creditors in general; but their own pursuits and engagements induced them to decline the charge, and we therefore adopted the present course of requesting the attendance of the Creditors in Bombay to-day, as the only one left to us. In so short a period as has intervened between the suspension of payments and the assembly of the present meeting, it has been impossible to prepare any detailed statement to lay before you, but we are able to present a rough abstract of our present position, to the decided correctness of which, we cannot, however, at the present moment pledge ourselves.

The result is, that we estimate the claims against us at *twenty Lacs* of Rupees—and our assets about the same: of these the sum of Rupees 75,484, with the exception of 2,000 Rs. not falling due until next April, may be considered immediately available, as detailed in the accompanying abstract; and the remainder consists principally of outstanding balances already described, for which we hold as security Policies in the Oriental Insurance Office in Calcutta, amounting to Rupees 7,27,714;—34¾ certificates in the Calcutta Laudable Society, estimated at 6,000 Rs. each, producing Rs. 2,22,052, and 35 shares in the B. L. S. estimated at 8,000 Rs. each, producing Rs. 2,80,000—or a total of Rs. 12,29,766, the yearly premium upon which, is about 55 or 56,000 Rs. leaving about 7 lacs, for which we hold no other security than the personal Bonds of parties amounting to about 5 lakhs; but the real value of which we are unable at the present moment to state.

We cannot at present be prepared to state, with any degree of accuracy, what amount of our assets may be considered decidedly bad, and irrecoverable; but we venture to give an opinion that, if the present Policies are kept up, and proper measures of coercion used against those who have the means, but not the inclination, to liquidate their balances wholly or in part, we don't consider more than three Lacs, as eventually irrecoverable. If the Policies are however abandoned, the concern must of course give a very different result.

As almost the whole of the assets of the House are composed of personal accounts, it becomes matter of consideration for the Creditors whether their interests would not be best secured by placing the concern in the Insolvent Court: but as this is a step of considerable moment, it would perhaps, be better to convene another meeting, at which the large body of Out-station creditors could give their sentiments either personally, in writing, or by representatives whom they may appoint here, before determining on the course to pursue. The Partners deem it necessary to state that they have been strenuously advised by several of their mercantile friends to petition the Court at once, but this they have declined to do, as they are anxious that the wishes of the Creditors generally, should be adopted on the occasion.

We venture, therefore, to suggest, that another meeting should be called on Monday fortnight, at which the sentiments of the general body of Creditors on this side of India, may be made known, and we will endeavour by that time to have a detailed and classified statement of our debts and assets prepared, to lay before you.

The preparation however of that statement, as well as the speedy closing of our Books, must, of necessity, depend upon our persons remaining in the interim unmolested. From our European creditors we do not anticipate any proceeding that could place us under restraint, and we trust that our native friends will be equally considerate, seeing that such a measure would only add to the difficulties in which we are placed, and could not be otherwise than highly detrimental to their own interests.

In the mean time the following points require your more immediate consideration:—

The necessity of nominating one or more individuals to take charge of the property of the House, as well as the Govt. Paper belonging to Constituents (of which a list is submitted), as also of any sums which may be paid in, and for which the Partners presume they are no longer competent to grant receipts.—The necessity of making arrangements for the payment of the Premiums falling due on several Policies in the O. I. S. as well as for paying off a balance of about 15,000 Rupees claimed by the Oriental I. S. as by letters now produceed to you.—whether the office, the rent of which is 300 Rs a month, should be given up, and a smaller one taken, and whether any part of the Establishment can be immediately reduced.

In the statement now made, the private property of the Resident Partners is not included, the estimated value of which it is difficult for them to state: this they of course propose should be immediately disposed of, and if left in their hands for this purpose, they will faithfully account for it to the utmost. They beg, however, distinctly to state, that they have no wish that this trust should be confided to them, and their only reason for suggesting it is, that they are of opinion that the result of the sale in their hands, would be more beneficial to the Creditors, than in that of others. They beg to add, that they respectively hold a Government note of the 5 per Cent Loan for Rupees 5,000, deposited for a share each, which they possess in the B. I. S. They will be prepared to vacate their present residences in a few days.

With respect to our own interests, we can of course have none to consider; our temporal prosperity is not only clouded, but in all probability, utterly ruined. I speak sincerely when I say that if that circumstance could avert the losses which must fall upon others and upon the more needy part of our Creditors in particular, we would rather rejoice than lament that the blow had fallen solely upon us.

Our only desire now is, to consult the wishes and interests of our Creditors, and to do all we can for their benefit; and to our Mercantile friends, we shall be grateful for any advice they may give to ourselves or to our Creditors, feeling assured that that advice cannot be other than disinterested, since none of their Houses are, in any way, involved in, or connected with, our unfortunate establishment."

With regard to the Company's paper deposited with the firm, Mr. Johnson added that there was only one instance in which the depositors would suffer. A note for 20,000 Rs. in the old 5 per cent. loan, fell due some months ago, and it became necessary to re-invest the amount in the new 4 per cent loan. One half accordingly was immediately re-invested; but as an opportunity did not occur at the time for doing the same with the other half, it was allowed to remain, and amidst the press of business which ensued, was forgotten until it was unfortunately too late.

He took the opportunity of noticing the subject to prevent any impression getting abroad that an improper use had been made of the paper placed in the hands of the firm for safe keeping.

The Meeting then proceeded to pass the following resolutions.

Proposed by Dr. McAdam and seconded by Major Little,—That Major Hickes and Mr. Beckwith be appointed Trustees until the next meeting.

Proposed by Major Dunsterville, and seconded by Major Hickes,—That another metting of Creditort be convened on the 20th May next.

Proposed by Dr. McAdam, and seconded by Lieutenant D. Carstairs,—That the Partners of the Firm point out to the Trustees the Policies in the Oriental Insurance Office, the premiums of which fall due before the next meeting: and that the Trustees be authorized to make a remittance for the same.

Proposed by Major Little, and seconded by Dr. McAdam,—That it be left to the Trustees and Partners to make such reductions in the Office Establishment as may be deemed advisable, and that the Office be kept on until the next meeting.

Proposed by Major Dunsterville and seconded by Major Hickes,—That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the Partners of the Firm should not be molested in any way, and they trust that the absent Creditors will see the propriety of this decision, as any attempt of the kind could not tend to the individual benefit of any one.

Proposed by Major Hickes, and seconded by Dr. McAdam,—That the Trustees be authorized to grant an allowance of Rupees Three Hundred to each of the Partners, until the next meeting.

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The above statement of the affairs of the house, presents, we must say, a more favorable prospect to the creditor, than we were at first prepared for. It is not, to be sure, the result of accurate calculations; but of its general correctness nevertheless, no doubt can be entertained. Judging from it, and from the ability of many of the parties who are understood to be indebted to the house, to meet the demands which must shortly be made upon them, we think there can be no doubt that the sum of between three and four lakhs of rupees will be collected in the course of a year, and consequently that a dividend of near 20 per cent. may reasonably be anticipated within that period.

The succeeding collections will probably depend greatly upon the course which the creditors resolve on with regard to the management of the estate. In the first place,—whether it is to be placed in the Insolvent Court or not; and secondly,—whether the policies of insurance, involving an annual outlay of Rs. 55,000. are to be kept up or abandoned. Both these questions deserve serious consideration. With regard to the first, it is alleged that nothing but the severest measures can lead to the collection of a large number of the balances due the estate—that if they be not adopted, experience renders it hopeless to expect the realization of many of the claims—and therefore, that the course which secures them most effectually is to be preferred to all others. On the other hand, however, it must be borne in mind that the operation of the Insolvent Court in the case of Saunders and Co's estate, and in that of Higgs and Co.—the only ones which afford the means of judging of it on this side of India—has been any thing but satisfactory. In both those cases two years elapsed before a dividend was thought of; and it was then found that the expense of proving claims before the Examiner of the Court had been so enormous that, in the latter estate, it would, were it to be continued until all the claims were proved, constitute a charge of 61 per cent. upon the divisible assets; and in the other estate that it amounted to about Rs 125 upon each claim. Now if we may judge by this of the operation of the Court in the estate of Shotton and Co. where there are upwards of 300 claims, the charges of the Examiner alone, without taking into consideration those of the Common Assignee &c. &c. will be Rs 37,500!—which will be saved if the estate be kept out of the court.

With respect to the next question for the creditors to determine on—that of the policies of insurance—still more consideration will be required. Some few of the policies may be considered worth very nearly the whole amount of the sums they are intended to secure. These it would be the height of folly to abandon. On the other hand, there are others, the premiums upon which there is reason to believe must be advanced by the estate, as the parties are too deeply embarrassed to pay them and the interest of the debts they owe at the same time. These perhaps, except in particular cases, it would be equal folly to continue. Upon the whole therefore, it is evident that a sweeping measure, such as a resolution to abandon, or to adhere to the policies, without distinction, would be extremely prejudicial to the estate; and that the subject should be left for the consideration, if possible, of assignees appointed by the creditors.

The meeting at which these and other questions of almost equal importance to the estate are to be decided, is to take place on the 20th. of May next, and it is to be hoped will be attended by as many of the creditors as can be present. Those who live at out-stations, and are precluded from attending, should instruct their agents down here fully as to their views.

MADRAS.

The case of the Dutch Ship, which was captured by H. M. Ship *Harrier*, was argued in the Supreme Court the other day, when it was decided that the Court had no jurisdiction; the Act of Parliament stating that the capture must be delivered up to the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs; and there are no such Officers of His Majesty at this Port. The annexed report we copy from the Madras Gazette. *On dit* that the vessel is to be sent to Colombo, where we believe the difficulty will be surmounted.

"On Saturday last the Advocate General moved on behalf of the Captors of the *Batavia*, for a warrant to seize the Ship and Cargo. The learned Gentleman then entered into a elaborate exposition of the law relating to ject, and contended that the court had jurisdiction to interfere. It was a peculiar case, and the ship was seized for an offence against the Navigation Act. He referred to the various acts relating to the subject, and concluded by observing, that the application was made, with the view of bringing the matter before the Court. The other side might appear and show cause against his motion. The Court at Penange had no jurisdiction under the former Acts, and the 2 and 3 William IV. had not arrived when the capture was made. He understood there was but one lawyer at Penang, and he, being retained on the other side, was certainly not a person to whom the captors could apply for information. He wished to bring the question before the court in some shape or other, and he imagined it would be to the interest of all parties that the case should be solemnly adjudicated.

After the learned Advocate had concluded his speech, the affidavit upon which his motion was grounded, was read. It stated that the *Harrier* arrived at Penang on the 28th February, and on that day seized the Dutch ship *Batavia* lying at anchor in the Penang roads, for breach of the Navigation Act. 6 Geo. IV. c. 109 sec. 7. That ship had a Dutch register and had been cleared from the British Custom House for Teneriffe and Havannah, with Eng-

lish Goods on board, some part of which she landed at Penang. Upon the seizure, the papers were sealed, and the ship arrived at Madras on the 24th March, under command of Lieutenant, Wright, R. N.

On Monday the motion was disposed of when *Sir R. Palmer, C. J.* said—That in the consideration of the subject a primary question arose as to whether the Court had in any case of a similar nature jurisdiction to interfere. In order to arrive at a conclusion on this point, his Lordship did not think it necessary to enter at length into old Navigation Law Acts. By the 2 and 3 William IV. it is provided that the goods shall be taken to the Custom House and after condemnation sold by public auction.—His Lordship could not imagine how this act could be construed to give any new jurisdiction to the Court. The Terms Collector and Comptroller must be taken to imply the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs. No such officer existed here. It cannot be understood to mean the officers of any private Company, such as the East India Company. His Lordship then concluded his most eloquent observations on the law relating to the case and declared that the Court here had no jurisdiction to interfere in the mutter.

Sir R. Comyn was of the same opinion.—The forfeited goods were by the former laws divided into three parts—one to the Crown, another to the Governor of the Plantation where they are found—and the third to the Informer. His Lordship likewise thought the Collector and Comptroller mentioned in the 2 and 3 William IV. must be supposed to mean the Collector and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs, and not the Officers of the East India Company. How the captors should proceed against the person would be a question of considerable difficulty. His Lordship ably commented upon the various Acts relating to the matter, and said, that upon consideration of the whole, he thought the party applying to the Court had not taken the proper course in bringing the vessel into Madras to be disposed of, and was of opinion that the Court had no jurisdiction."

CHINA.

We hear that the *Sylph*, now absent on the Eastern Coast on an experimental voyage, has been so fortunate as to save the lives of a number of Chinese sailors who were taken from a wreck. This circumstance is said to be favourably adverted to in an Imperial edict, which has been transmitted to Canton respecting the foreign vessels which have of late made their appearance on the coast. The humanity of the foreigners has made an impression in their favor, and the chop directs the officers of the ports, while using every means to expel the foreign vessels who are engaged in contraband trade, by no means to fire on or otherwise injure the ship which has been instrumental in rescuing from death the subjects of his Imperial Majesty.—*Chinese Courier, Feb.* 16.

It is expected that the H. C. S. Sir *David Scott*, and chartered ship *Moffatt*, will be despatched about the 25th Inst., when the season will close.

THE RED ROVER.—This admirable vessel, to the exertions of whose commander the commercial communities of India and China are mainly indebted for the rapidity with which communication is now maintained, reached China on the 13th Inst. after a passage of forty-four days, with about 1000 chests of new Bengal Opium; part of the quantity put up at the first sales. When running in by the Grand Ladrone Captain Clifton passed close to H. C. S. *Reliance*, the commander and crew of which, with great good spirit, hailed the successful accomplishment of the voyage with three hearty cheers. The passage against the northerly monsoon has now been so often effected as to render the recurrence in each successive year, of what not long since was regarded as an impossibility, now almost certain.

FORMOSA.—The Emperor's answer to the official report concerning the rebellion, reached Fokin early in last month. His Majesty directs that the war be at once brought to a close, and that no great or useless expenses be incurred. He seems to regard the affair, as of, by no means, first rate importance as he suppposes the first force sent over (about 5000 men) would be amply sufficient to annihilate the rebels.

Troops have been sent at different times from Fokin, Canton, and ultimately from Nanking from which a new generalism was, we are informed, sent over to take place, in most of which the insurgents were victorious. One officer of high rank was so alarmed at finding his troops hemmed in, that he died of fright—several are named as having been killed in battle; and one having disguised himself, escaped through the rebel forces, and took refuge in a fortified town to the northward of *Tae won-foo*, which he defended successfully against a severe attack—the prisoners who were confined here, being detected in an attempt to burn the town, were put to death. It is said, that the rebels have so far succeeded, as to be able to prevent further supplies and troops from landing. Lists of the rebel leaders, with estimates of their force, have been sent in to government,

We hear that the latest accounts which have just reached Canton, represent a total and sudden change in the appearances of affairs—the rebels are said to have quarelled among themselves, and to have come to open battle, and that the Imperial troops took advantage of this to attack and rout both. The governor of Fokin province was, it is said, about to proceed in person to the seat of war, to finish the business, and come in for the glory of the victory at a cheap rate.

PROJECTED NEW ROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO CHINA.—"The practicability of a most advantages intercourse across the continent of America, from Canada, was long since demonstrated by that very adventurous traveller, Sir Alexander M'Kenzie.

"Mr. M'Taggart, who was an engineer employed at the Redian Canal, observes in his very instructive, although very quaintly written book, "but the grand Canadian Canal is not the Redian Canal, nor the Welland Canal. There are only sections of it, which are to be met with on the grand line between Quebec and the noble summit level of Lake Superior. This famous canal will be finished in a few years, as far as the summit level. Steam boats may go on from Quebec to Lake Superior 'ere three years from this time; from thence, with little trouble, they will pass through the *notch* of the Rocky Mountains, and be locked down the Columbria to the Pacific Ocean. The route, however, will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cook's River, or large Sammon River at Nootka sound. The town of Nootka is likely yet to be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plain, as the trade between it and the Oriental World may become wonderfully great in a short time. Then, when the steam-packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the states will be London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Maitland, Erie, Hurou, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabasea, Nootka, and Canton. Can this be called foolish prophecy, or an idle dream? By no means, it is perfectly practicable. The magnitude of the whole may probably be too much for the minds of the generality of mankind to grasp,; but what signifies that? Were the work absolutely finished, millions would not believe it! Pagans consider the sun in a different light from astronomers. The eyes of both are dazzled by his beams, while his real nature is unknown—from the earth probably farther."—*McGregor's British America.*

SINGAPORE.

VOYAGE UP THE COAST.

In the *Peking Gazette*, for September 5th and 6th, 1832, there is a paragraph from the Emperor, in reply to *Tauourshoo*, the governor of *Keang-nan*, concerning the *Lord Amherst.*

It states, that, on the 12th day of the 6th moon, the English ship was dilivered over to lieutenant-general *Kwangteen fei*, to see that she left the jurisdiction of *Keang nan*, and was compelled to go southward; whereas, eight days after she was found at *Shan-tung*. On this occurring, the Emperor expressed his displeasure, and required from the governor an explanation. The explanation was not satisfactory: and the governor, the general, and a third officer are subjected to a court of inquiry.

The governor says, "that if any such ships should make their appearance, and anchor within his jurisdiction, he will send special officers to search them, and see whether they have prohibited goods or not; and if they have, he will drive them away; and if they refuse to obey, he'll punish them." The Emperor replies—"this view of the case is utterly erroneous. Foreign ships are neither allowed to anchor, nor to sell any goods there. They are restricted to the port of Canton. If any ships make their appearance and solicit leave to trade, talented officers must be sent to proclaim to them implicit submission. They must not go to other provinces and anchor, and endeavour to sell goods. All the officers on the coast, civil and military, great and small, must watch and drive away southward, from province to province, every foreign ship; and they must be handed over by the Imperial ships of one province to those of another, so that no excuses be afterwards made. If this be not effected, or any other mischief arise, the governor alone shall be held responsible. Let him ask himself how he will be able to sustain the weight which he will incur! He mismanaged in the first instance, and now he boasts great things about what he will do hereafter. Let him, in every thing, act according to right reason. Not put on the airs of perspicacity, and, after all, fail in doing the thing that is right."

"Moreover; in managing outside barbarians, he must be careful to adhere to old regulations; and manifest at all times a stern gravity; never affording any pretext for commencing all at once a spirit of swelling self sufficiency; and disregarding at the same time the dignity of government. He sustains an office in which the territory is committed to his care—is it becoming in him to act and speak in the way he has done?

"His Majesty commands that these thoughts be fully explained to the governor, *Taou shoo*, and his colleague *Tintsih seu*. Respect this!"

The above Imperial decision affords some curious points for remark. So little does the *prohibition* as to foreigners visiting different ports on the coast, with legitimate views of trade, seem to be known in China, that the governor of one of the maritime provinces, in answer to his conduct, states merely that *if the vessel should have prohibited goods*, he will drive them away, evidently thereby showing his ignorance of any "old regulation" altogether forbidding their approach. Neither does his celestial majesty, in the explanation which he gives, make any distinct mention of "old regulations," or reference to any thing "on record," as is commonly done in all orders issued; the ancient laws could hardly, indeed, be quoted to support a point to which they are opposed. The whole of these modern restrictions appear to be founded solely on the *fiat* of the Emperor, totally regardless of the unchangeableness of the law, which is so much insisted on, whenever it is enough to remove any disadvantage, which may have been imposed on foreigners. The fact, of foreign trade having been formerly carried on in different ports, must be as well known to the Chinese as it is to ourselves: and there can be little doubt that a great part of the contempt which foreigners meet with in this country, is to be attributed to the readiness with which this, and other arbitrary and severe restrictions, have been submitted to by them.

It must be evident to all who consider the subject, that the renewal of the valuable trade, so easily given up, is rapidly in progress; and that a few more years will see it restored, either with the consent of the government, or as a contraband trade, assisted by the natives of the different sea ports which will reap the benefit of the change. The now notorious weakness of the Chinese naval force proves, how futile could be any attempts to put down this trade, when once arranged on an understood plan; and little now remains but for the Chinese government to choose between the two modes of trade; for to one of them it must come. The local government of Canton has, by counselling the Emperor to permit the import of opium into the port, at a fixed duty, acknowledged the impossibility of preventing its introduction, notwithstanding the repeated and positive orders to do so, and a similar admission would 'ere leng be extorted from the officers of all the maritime provinces; for they could offer effectual resistance to the combined activity and mutual interests of foreigners and their own people.

The time is, we hope, not far distant, when the barrier, which has long separated these remote countries, from the knowledge of the western world, shall be removed—the nation that leads the way in this philanthropic design, will be justly entitled to the gratitude of all. The United States, which have ever shewn themselves anxious to further the interests of the national commerce, have now (at the recommendation, we believe of Mr. Shillabar, their consul, at Batavia), sent a mission to Cochin China and Siam, with a view of effecting some improvement in the system on which foreign commerce is conducted there. We sincerely hope, that England interested as she is on the subject, will not be behind in the great race, and that, through the vigour and wisdom of her government, the present generation may witness the attainment of an object, which cannot but be productive of good to the whole family of mankind.

The Editor of the *Chinese Courier*, in a late number of his Journal observes that it would be most desirable to have the papers of Mr. Dalton, and all the recent accounts and information obtainable regarding the Malayan countries, published in book shape, so as to form a supplement to the works of Marsden and Raffles. Such a work we beg to state, has been contemplated by us for sometime back, the greatest obstacle to its completion being the want of several of the earlist numbers of this Journal, which contain valuable and interesting articles connected with the above subject, and which are said to to have been written chiefly by Mr. CRAWFURD. We have been enabled very lately to make some additions to our imperfect files for 1824, 25 and 26, and tho' not in sufficient number to complete those years, yet we are sufficiently enabled to commence the formation of a tolerable complete series of articles, containing a mass of information regarding this settlement, the Eastern Archipelago and the neighbouring countries on the Continent. We hope ere long to publish a Prospectus of the work.—*Chron. Feb.* 23.

Accounts from the East Coast of the Peninsula mention that scarcity of Rice prevails at the different states situated on it—the consequence, probably of the late Siamese invasion, or of the late failure of the grain crop in Siam. We observe that three vessels have lately proceeded up that coast with large quantities of rice, and other merchantable commodities, for which profitable returns in produce, are expected. We are glad to see that such adventures are made, inasmuch as they tend to open a beneficial direct intercourse with the Malayan States on the coast and to afford their inhabitants some confidence and encouragement in their commercial pursuits. It is well known that these states might soon be made to abound with the most valuable productions, such as gold dust, tin, pepper, coffee, ivory, &c., if only proper protection were given them against the rapacity of their Siamese oppressors, and if also the occasional avarice and extortion of their own despotic rulers, could be guarded against. The above articles are brought here, even now, in considerable quantities, by native craft, and we are told several new pepper and coffee plantations have lately been opened, principally at *Tringanu*, the present ruler of which place is said to be an intelligent and enterprising man.—*Chronicle, March* 7.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

(Received Overland.)

LONDON.—DECEMBER 5.

At the last meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society Sir A. Carlisle addressed the members on the subject of a remedy for hydrophobia, new to this country. He stated that he had received from South America three bottles (containing about a quart each) of the extracted juice of a plant of the *cactus* family, which are well known to be harmless in their effects, some of them being used as a salad, and cattle being fed on others when there is a dearth of grass. The mode of application in South America is to [illegible] patient up to his neck in sand or earth, and pour two ounces and a half of the extract down his throat by force, as soon after the bite as possible; it has, however, been cured effectually even when given after confirmed symptoms of the disease have set in. Sir Anthony stated, on the authority of his informant, that a strait-waistcoat of sand or earth was not absolutely necessary to the cure; he also said that he would be ready to accompany any medical practitioner, particularly one of a public institution, to witness its exhibitition in any case occurring in their practice.—(Times.)

DECEMBER 10.

The daily Journals have told us that a Gold Cup has been given to the Chancellor by 300,000 penny subscribers, in acknowledgment of his services to the cause of Reform. The Chairman of the Committee deputed to present the Cup, Mr. Denny (probably a misprint for Mr. Penny, or else chosen for the nearness of his name to the nature af the subscription) pointed out the devices on it, and is reported by the *Chronicle* to have expressed himself in these exquisite terms:—"When your Lordship" said he, "quaffs the generous wine out of this bowl, to which so enormous a mass of your fellow-subjects have contributed, in testimony of their admiration of your virtues and abilities, you will in kind drink to the continuance of that liberty and those privileges which you have lived to be mainly instrumental in restoring." Is it possible' that at this time of day, any man speaks such a language? How could Lord Brougham keep his countenance while an honest gentleman was talking to him of *quaffing* the generous wine and calling the cup a *bowl*. Surely he must have been tempted to say, with the man in the play to Moliere's exquisites—"Humanis your discourse a little, I beg of you." People only talk of *quaffing* and *bowl's* in fustian plays and stilish poetry. How much better would have been a plain speech, as thus:—"When your Lordship drinks out of this cup, you will think how brass has been turned to gold; reflect on your own fortune, and reverence the pennies of the people. You will consider how means individually small as the drops which swell the cataract, become equal to great results by combination, and when yon think of the generous spirit with which these pennies were subscribed by many who had no pennies to spare, you will feel what a cruelty and a wrong to the most blessed sentiment of humanity it is to wring from toil the poor penny it would spend in the luxury of the affections. As these thoughts glance through your mind, you will resolve it as the first duty of the statesman to be careful with a miser's care of the penny of the poor, and to protect it from exaction for the support of extravagance and dishonest luxury."—(Examiner.)

The following is an extract of a letter, addressed by Mr. Steele to the electors of Clare:—"Catholic electors of Clare!!!—May the anathema of your long persecuted, and still persecuted holy church; and may the malison of the Lord God Almighty scorch the soul of any recreant Judas Iscariot traitor among you, who, for the vile lucre of a base bribe, shall betray his country and his religion!"—(Sun.)

DECEMBER 15.

The calling up to the House of Lords the eldest sons of existing Peers is not without precedent—although, of late years, it has been rarely acted upon. During the last reign the only instance occurred of creating the eldest son of a Peer to the Upper House—viz. Earl Gower, who was summoned to Parliament in 1826. The present Duke of Northumberland, when Earl Percy, was called to the House of Peers during the lifetime of his father, as was also the present Duke of Gordon, when Marquis of Huntly. Of the new Peers gazetted on Tuesdas, the Earl of Uxbridge is placed in the Marquis of Anglesea's barony of Page; the Marquis of Tavistock in the Duke of Bedford's barony of Howland of Streatham, county of Surrey; Lord Stanley in the Earl of Derby's barony of Stanley; Lord Grey, of Groby, who is also included in the batch, is the eldest son of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, a Tory Peer, who voted against the Reform Bill.—(Court Journal.)

DECEMBER 17.

The *Standard*, which displays its hostility to Ministers in every possible way, gives the folfowing parody, as a description of its friend, Sir J. Hobhouse, on his reception by the populace at the hustings on Saturday:—

THE SECRETARY'S LAMENT.

Who are now the people's men—
My boy Hobby? BYRON.

Pity the sorrows of Sir John Cam Hob,
Whose trembling limbs scarce bear him to the poll;
O pelt me not with rotten eggs, kind mob!
Nor make my face for turnip-tops the goal.

This batter'd hat your fell assault bespeaks,
Sad sounds of hooting fill my lengthened ears;
And many a furrow in my mud-stain'd cheeks
The sable marks of Covent Garden bears.

A house erected near to Downing-street,
With tempting aspect led me from my way,
And jobbing there I fixed my loved retreat
With all the little family of Grey.

Hard is the fate of those who seek your vote;
Because I feed upon the public bread
Evans would drive me with obstreperous throat
From my snug shelter in the Treasury shed.

O! take compassion, gentle mob, on me,
Nor look upon me sour, and grim, and cold;
For short my passage out of place would be,
If in the House a seat I could not hold.

Thus I reveal the sources of my grief,
And if humanity your hearts can boast,
Your hands will not afford the poor relief
Of unboiled cabbage, or potatoes roast.

Grey gave me Office—why should I decline?
'Twas Grey that dressed me in the coat you see;
And many a patriot would change lots with mine,
And take his wages from the Treasury.

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I thought your town like my paternal lot,
On which through life I had unshaken hold;
O! don't less rotten make this free-born spot,
Than Jack Smith's Midhurst was, or Sarum Old.

My pension, too, sweet comfort of my age,
Is trembling now on this election's doom;
Must I, as rich retiring from this stage,
By my three thousand pounds go wander home?

Here's old Burdett, the partner of my toil,
Swears to the House he goes not without me;
Should you a pair so fairly mated spoil?
Sure such a pair you no where else could see.

Pity the sorrows, then, of Sir John Hob,
Whose trembling limbs scarce bear him to the poll;
O! pelt me not with rotten eggs, kind mob!
Nor make my face for turnip-tops the goal.
(British Traveller.)

The tedium of waiting in Finsbury, for the making up of the poll-books was relieved by reciprocations of civilities and repartees between Serjeant Spankie and the populace, which kept all in good humour. An unwashed artisan, mounted upon two men's shoulders, catechized Mr. Spankie and his proposer (Mr. Nicholson) pretty severely. The following is a specimen of the dialogue:—Artisan: Spankie, what's your opinion of church reform?—Mr. Spankie: I'll tell you if you come to Russell-square.—Artisan: Is your number 36? Mr. Spankie: Yes.—Artisan: What hour?—Mr. Spankie: Somewhere about dinner hour, if that will suit you.—Artisan: Then I'll come. (Huzzas.) You don't want me to put on my Sunday clothes?—Mr. Spankie: No: if you dressed like a gentleman I shouldn't know you.—Artisan: Well, but you won't be ashamed of me?—Mr. Spankie: If you are not ashamed of yourself, I shan't be ashamed of you.—The artisan here handed up his card, which the Sergeant took.—(Herald.)

DECEMBER 18.

The following appears in the *Spectator*:—"Previous to the commencement of the elections, the King, through the medium of his Secretary (Sir H. Taylor), expressed to the Duke of Wellington a desire that his Grace should join the present Government, and go to the Horse Guards; and also made a similar communication to Sir R. Peel, to whom Lord Goderich's office was proposed—on the ground that the state of the country might be materially injured by the factious opposition of their party. His Majesty requested them, as patriots, to make a sacrifice of personal feelings, and thus check the intemperance and violence of their disappointed allies. The Duke refused! and so did Sir Robert; at the same time adding, that though he could not join the present Cabinet, he would cordially form a part of a new one. This matter has been the subject of deep discussion in the Conservative Club at Carlton-terrace. On his Majesty's part, this scheme for mitigating the irritation of faction is, since the result of the elections and the abortive coalition of the Tories and Ultra-Radicals has been seen, no longer thought necessary."—(Sun.)

According to new parliamentary returns, it appears that out of 328 Members, not more than 68 at the utmost can be deemed Anti-Reformers, and there is hardly one of these that is not a Reformer on some points. Of the other 260, about 230 are Ministerialists; and of the remaining 28, there are certainly not more than 10 or 12 who will not go with Ministers on almost all questions. The Ministerial majority, as the returns now stand, is in fact, not much short of 200. The remaining returns from England will add 70 or 80 at least; Scotland will give 40. Ireland will diminish the majority by 20, or it may be 30. The actual majority will thus range from 270 to 280.—(Spectator.)

DECEMBER 22.

The following particulars relative to the lamented death of Dr. Spurzheim, which we lately stated had taken place at Boston, United States, will be read with interest:—"On the 17th of September he commenced a Course of Lectures on Phrenology at Boston; and soon after, another course at Havard University, Cambridge. (U. S.) These lectures occupied six evenings in the week. He delivered, besides, a course of five lectures before the medical faculty, on the Anatomy of the Brain, in the day-time. The subject having met with the most favourable reception, he laboured with great earnestness to elucidate its principles. His time was much engaged, and the changeable nature of the climate had an unfavourable influence on his constitution. Regarding his illness as of less consequence than the delivery of his lectures, he exerted himself for several days. Cold produced fever, and this imprudence seemed to settle the fever in the system. He was confined to his room about fifteen days, and was averse to all active medical treatment from the beginning, and resorted to simple drinks and frequent injections. Two or three physicians were with him constantly both day and night. His body has been examined by the medical faculty and embalmed. Casts of his head and brain have been taken, and bis heart and lungs are also preserved. The audience at Dr. Spurzheim's lectures in Boston exceeded 300. A committee had been formed to superintend the arrangements for a public funeral. His body was to be deposited in one of the vaults of the beautiful cemetry at Mount Auburn, in a leaden coffin; and if his friends do not wish to remove it, a monument to his memory will be erected in the same place. Dr. Spurzheim was born near Treves, in 1776. His whole life has been devoted to the study and teaching of the Phisiology of the Brain, and Philosophy of Mind. He and Dr. Gall are both now numbered with the dead. The Americans had formed a very high estimate of the character of Dr. Spurzheim: the *Boston Gazette* thus speaks of him:—"Dr. Spurzheim was a profound thinker, and an uncommonly careful observer. As a lecturer he had no equal. Though a German, he spoke the English language with peculiar fluency and correctness—being both choice of words, and happy in expressing his ideas. In no one instance did he ever bring a note or manuscript in sight. In stature he was about six feet high, of a large frame, and muscular. His countenance was open and generous, and honesty and benevolence were certainly discovered in his face. Dr. Spurzheim's head is one of the finest that could possibly be selected to sustain the doctrine to which he had devoted his whole life. His wife died two years ago, and he had no children. Dr. S. was simple in his tastes, eminently kind, cheerful and liberal in his dispositions, capable of warm and enduring attachments, and in his habits temperate, active, and laborious.—(Examiner.)

DECEMBER 24.

The new Russian loan, about which so much has been said, and so much contradiction afloat, has become a complete piece of mystification in the City. The circulars lately handed about, intimating that books for subscriptions in it were opened, and on what terms, have been withheld from further diffusion, and declared to be premature, without conveying to the public any information how the loan originated or for what purpose it was intended. This sort of proceeding is not well calculated to beget confidence among the monied interest, who must be, in any case, the chief reliance of the parties, or to do away with the suspicion which first existed of its being of Conservative origin, and really meant to enable the Emperor of Russia, if not to go to war, at least to assume a warlike attitude, which would have answered the purpose equally well, and thus embarrassed the French and English Governments in their operations before Antwerp. The history of its origin which has become current in the City, though we cannot quite guarantee its authenticity, or rather the inferences which are drawn from it, is too curious to be passed over, and its publication may perhaps produce some further explanations on the subject. It is said that two gentlemen,—one an Englishman, the other a foreigner, who have taken a leading part in the concoction of this project, have recently visited Petersburg, and had an audience of the Emperor; that on their return they were accompanied as far as Cuxhaven by a Russian gentleman, a privy councillor, who then parted company with them, and came to Hull in a merchant vessel, the two gentlemen above referred to proceeding to England at the same time in a regular steam-packet from Hamburgh; that all these have subsequently had interviews with the Duke of Wellington and other leading members of the Conservatives, which were shortly after followed up by a sounding of the monied interest, at the west end of the town first, and in the City afterwards, how far such a scheme as a Russian loan was feasible, with other circumstances relative to it which have already obtained publicity. Now, the project may be a good substantial one, and based on reasons apart from politics; but the wonder is here, were no quibbles in money matters are ever tolerated, how any set of men can be so absurd as to expect to succeed in it without stating all that they know, or is proper to be known, respecting it! If they cannot succeed in satisfying on this point the leading capitalist, if it is to be a contract loan, or the public at large, if it is to be a subscription one, it is quite useless to go on with it. We only need add, that suspicion having been excited, whether justly or not, by all this shuffling and delay respecting it, the more full and complete explanation will now become necessary.—(Times.)

DECEMBER 25.

In the great towns of Scotland which have received for the first time the electoral franchise, the returns have been liberal. We need scarcely mention, in support of this assertion, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, or Aberdeen. In Dundee the electors had the choice of two liberal candidates, as seleeted as their representative a country gentleman, because he went further than his antagonist in his profession of popular doctrines. In Aberdeen the successful candidate, Mr. Bannerman, was opposed by a Tory, whose principles may be inferred from the inveterate and chronic Toryism of his partisans, which led them to prefer a Dutch General, because in hostility with England under a reform administration, to any British hero prepared to fight our battles. Would it be believed, unless we had the uncontradicted reports of all the Scotch papers which allude to the subject, that a dinner given to the beaten candidate Mr. Haddon, one of its supporters gave the following toast—"Success to General Chassé and the brave defenders of Antwerp!" General Chassé is now beaten, like his Tory admirers, and all their toasting and boasting could not prolong his defence; but, brave and patriotic as he is, he would have been the first to pour his contempt on the factious Bacchanalians who coupled his name and prayers for his success with the defeats of an enterprise supported by their own government and essential to the peace of Europe.—(Times.)

Mr. Joseph Hume, who lately quaked for his seat for Middlesex, having now obtained it, thinks himself in a condition to repay some of the hard hits which the *Times* gave him, when he appeared to be going down, and delivers himself in what he intends to be a smart letter to the Editor of that Journal. The letter is not worth producing, but the *Times*, in commenting on it, gives the following character of Joseph:—"We do not like to use the word 'impertinence,' even where it may be best deserved by individuals in their addresses to this paper. We shall therefore, on this head, abstain from saying more to Mr. Joseph Hume than that he is no less ungrateful for our often repeated lenity, than uncivil in the display of his ingratitude. One word at parting for Mr. Joseph Hume. He has done service to the public by a dogged perseverance in one pursuit. The public therefore support him, and we, for the same reason, do and will support him. But our friend Joseph must not forget himself; let him always keep in mind his real pretensions. *He has the least possible intellect consistent with the character of an intelligent being*: he has not even sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to illustrate his own very honestly-meant, but very inaccurate, financial statements; and yet the ignorant honest body, whose defects we reluctantly mention, must be pert, and even attempt to be lively. No, dear Joseph (for we really have a sneaking kindness for the 'demented' gentleman), you must not attempt to be lively; one quality of a Greek we know you have, but it is not the sprightly one." This is sufficiently severe, but it gives by no means a just character of Mr. Hume, who is not at all the simple well-meaning creature that he is described to be—he is mischievous to the utmost extent of his ability, and is only saved from being very mischievous by the grossness of his ignorance and the excess of his presumption, which give disgust to many that would otherwise be but too well disposed to use him as a tool for the very worst political purposes. Moreover, what can the writer of the above paragraph mean by talking of Mr. Hume's honesty, and casting the "Greek," affair in his teeth, in the same breath? Was that business honest? And how does it happen that the journal, which has so often expressed its opinion of the infamous conduct displayed in the Greek loan affair, and which now describes Mr. Hume as a creature "with the least possible intellect, consistent with the character of an intelligent being," should yet deem it a good thing for the country, and creditable to the Metropolitan County, that such a creature has been elected Member for Middlesex? This requires some examination.—(Albion.)

For some time past the police have endeavoured to detect a noted dealer in conterfeit coin named Ballard, residing in Westminster; but in consequence of the wary manner in which he carried on his trade, their attempts have proved unsuccessful. Saturday, however, two policemen thought they had done the business by getting a clear case against him. They employed a man to purchase some bad coin, who went to Ballard's house, and asked for a score of bad shillings. Ballard told him to call again in an hour, and he should have them. At the appointed time the man repaired to Ballard's house, and the police took their station near the place, ready to pounce upon their prey. A paper containing bad coin was handed over by Ballard to the man, and in return, Ballard received four shillings, the usual price for twenty counterfeit ones. At this instant the police darted upon Ballard, and with a smile of satisfaction, exclaimed, "Ah, we have nabbed you at last:" Ballard burst into a loud laugh, and told them to examine the paper; which, on being done, the police, to their great mortification, found—not the twenty bad shillings—but a score of farthings! The policeman demanded the four shillings given for them, but Ballard refused to give up the money. The affair has been the cause of much laughter among the police.—(Herald.)

The village of Wighton, near Wells, Norfolk, was last week thrown into alarm by the following circumstance:—A poor man named Wright, on Saturday week, when driving a load of corn to Cley, became violently ill, and on arriving at Cley he was obliged to call in the assistance of a surgeon, who paid him every attention, but he died on the following morning. His wife, who resided at Wighton, was sent for, and as the people of Cley conceived the case to be one of cholera, she consented with apparent reluctance, to the burial of the body on Sunday. On returning to Wighton, Mrs. Wright found her father, Richard Darby, who had lived with her, also dead. This excited some attention, and a girl was accidentally heard to say that Mrs. Wright had been buying poison at Wells. It then appeared that she had bought four ounces of arsenic a few days previous, on the pretence of wanting it for a rat-catcher in the village, and that she had put some in two cakes, which she gave to her husband and father. Their bodies were consequently disinterred on Friday, and on examination poison was found in their stomachs. The woman was then taken into custody. Two of her children died very suddenly a short time previous to her husband's death, and the general opinion is that the woman is insane. She has been committed to Norwich Castle.—(Suffolk Chronicle.)

JANUARY 26.

The Irish Papers contain an account of a meeting of the "Irish Volunteers' Society," on Saturday last, at the Corn Exchange. The names of those refusing to attend the dictation of this incipient Convention, were, Messrs. James Grattan, J. Jone, Mervyn Archdale, and Nicholas A Vigors. Every thing was conducted according to form, and with the most punctilious regularity. The secretary read over the names of the members who *ought* to have been there, in like manner as the names of the members of the House of Commons are read over when absent from a call of the House. But as no Sergeant at Arms has yet been appointed, the recusant members, instead of being handed over to his civil custody, were consigned to the uncivil vituperation of those engaged in the rehearsal of the proceedings of an Irish Parliament. The first grand Parliamentary measure to be proposed is the military organization of the whole of the Catholic population of Ireland. Nothing can exceed the regularity, the order, and the peaceable association with which this object is to be effected. None are to be admitted as volunteers but those whose characters will bear strict examination by the parish priest, so as to ensure the admission of those only whom the opportunity of auriculas confession enables the priest to vouch for as fit persons to aid in the accomplishment of the purpose for which the Association is designed. The "Volunteers" are not to be armed; oh! no; that would be against the law; but they are *Irish* Volunteers, which explains the apparent contradiction. What can be a more delightful contemplation than an association of all the males of a population of six millions and a half, regularly enrolled as Volunteers, with the means of taking up arms at any moment, and still philosophically abstaining from their use; trusting for victory, not to guns, but to argument! To a philanthropic mind, such as that of Mr. O'Connell, such a sight must be as gratifying as novel.—(Courier.)

THE ELECTION.

The foul influences have been unsparingly employed. From all quarters we hear of bribery and intimidation. In the small constituencies these powers must generally prevail, and already there are cases for new Schedule A. Nomination boroughs have been forced like mushrooms. The *final measure* has allowed of the instant reproduction of the vice it was professed to abolish. The often declared principle of Lord Grey was "representation, not nomination;" but it has escaped, for the *final* measure is as leaky as the sieves of the Belides. The only way of making it hold is to place it in the balloting urn, so excellently retentive. If the safeguard of secret voting be not immediately afforded by the new Parliament, we hope that the inhabitants of enthralled boroughs will petition that their franchise may be transferred back to Gattons, Sarums, Brambers, and such places, where there are sticks and stones bearing the name of towns, but not people to be demoralised or oppressed. We repeat what we have often asserted, that, if nomination is to exist, the least pernicious kind is that which affects with corruption the smallest number of persons; and we now find realised in too many places a fear we have expressed, that the extension of the suffrage without the Ballot would be the extension of debauchery, or the tyrannies. There are inventions so malignant as to have been attributed to the devil; but surely there is none so truly infernal as the system of obtaining legislative power by the protection of a certain amount of dishonesty. "Make knaves, and you shall make laws," is the condition, even yet, in too many places. We admit, however, that a sort of representative effect is had by this practice; for the morality of the corrupted constituency is not unaptly represented by the morality of the corrupter. We never, for a moment, expected that these vices would cease with the working of the new law under the eye of corruption or tyranny; but the constitueney has proved narrower than we had anticipated, and, of course, less able to grapple with the powers applied for its subjugation. It is now, in many places, of the unhappy men—too few for independence and honesty, too many to be given up to debauchery or thraldom. According to the information we have received from various quarters, in no general election within our time have the undue influences been so vigorously exercised. Nor is this surprising; for a trial is to be made whether they will have their old effects in the altered system, and, for an experiment so important to the pillagers of the public, no exertion or expense is spared. Norwich is a conspicuous example,—the theatre of the Scarlett abomination. The *East Anglian* says—"We stated in a leading article that the Ballot must soon succeed to the present mode of voting, or the Reform Bill would be utterly stultified. Since that article was written, fresh and repeated instances have come to our ears of the use to which gold has been successfully employed in the pollution of poor men to abandon their principles, and vote against their consciences, in support of the old Tory system. The returns upon the canvas were, as we know from the best authority, a majority of considerably more than 400 in favour of Gurney and Ker. We know, too, that a very great number of poor electors, when called on yesterday to fulfil their promises, replied, that they were offered £5 a piece to vote for Stormont and Scarlett, and that they should so vote unless they had a higher bid. We know, to the great disgrace of many of the new £10 electors,—to the disgrace of those who have just come into the enjoyment of their franchise, and wish to be regarded as standing in a decent station in society,—that many of these have thus sold their votes, and wallowed in corruption. We know that, at the moment we are writing, a list of more than 200 names are ticked off, as having thus forfeited their pledges." A private correspondent represents to us that—"The funds of the Conservative Club have been lavishly, and by no means ineffectively applied among the poor freemen of the city. One voter's canary-bird was purchased for twelve guineas; another poor old fellow was caught by a mousetrap baited with five pounds; in other instances the temptation of barrels of beer and sacks of flour were too strong for integrity; and an honest shoemaker sold three dozen pair of shoes at £2 per pair." This, indeed, realises the notions which Sheridan's Stafford electors entertained when toasting Parliamentary Reform, that, as in the old system, they had five pounds for a vote, in an improved system they would pouch ten. In selling the boundaries, a district, wholly the property of Lord Exeter, was added to the borough of Stamford. Lord Althorp, we remember, was warned of the effect; and, with a prudery which should always be suspected, he answered that the arrangement accorded with the general rule, and he could not deviate from it because of any

advantage it might be supposed to give a particular individual, or some words to that effect. His Lordship, in this signal piece of impartiality, omitted to observe that the principle of the Reform Bill was paramount to the plan for carrying it into effect. Men of Lord Exeter's sort have as much pride in the number of subject or corrupt creatures they can muster, as the squires have in the abundance of their game. The boroughs are preserves; the gamekeepers, the Black Georges, the Conservatives. The Reform Bill, it has been seen, was fatal to the struggling independence of Stamford. There is, however, a virtue in this measure which shows its own vices and indicates what is needed. Thus, in mechanics, there is a contrivance called the tell-tale, which denotes any error in the working of the machinery; and so, in destroying the freedom of Stamford, the Bill discovers, in a most signal insurance, the mischief it works without the Ballot. In many other places no resources of intimidation have been left unemployed; and the *Birmingham Journal* lately mentioned that, at Walsall,—"A partisan of Mr. Forster's waited upon a voter of Mr. Attwood's, and, amongst other arguments to induce him to desert his colours, asked him how he could expect that Mr. Forster would ever act in his magisterial capacity on his behalf, if he voted for Mr. Attwood?" The fear of injustice is thus presented to turn the elector from the path of duty; and doubtless with our magistracy the fear is not groundless. We have hitherto glanced at the darker parts of the scene before us, because it is of the very first importance that the points of error in the new system should not escape observation; but there are bright places in the view, and many signs of excellent promise. The return of Mr. Grote at the head of the poll for the City, is a circumstance for the proudest exultation—exultation that we have such a man, and yet more that we have thousands capable of so justly valuing him, and placing him where his talents and excellent dispositions will be armed with power for the service of society. We can imagine no better sign of advancing intelligence than this, for Mr. Grote's worth is of the kind which requires worth for its recognition. Westminster enjoys its Baronets. We wish it may not repent its choice, but fear we shall have frequent occasion to remind it of its wilfulness. Yet we know it is passing pleasant to a number of pursy, portly gentlemen, with powdered heads, to take off their hats and say, "How d'ye do, Sir John?" or "How d'ye do, Sir Francis?" and to have a gracious recognition in return, and to go home to their wives and families and say that they met Sir Francis or Sir John, and that he was very *affable*! Oh, that *affability!* what slaves it makes in this land of boasted independence.—*December 5.*

FREEDOM OF TRADE.

French Politicians, and statesmen of all different parties, have for some time seen and lamented the circle of commercial error in which they are involved, though from the magnitude of the private interests which have grown up with it, they acknowledge the difficulty of an immediate change. M. de Villèle, thought, to silence the clamour of the planters of Martinique and Guadeloupe, he doubled the protecting duties on sugar, never failed in theory to denounce the exclusive system of his country, and was anxious to relax its severity. Under the ministry of his successor, M. de Martignac, considerable progress was made towards an amelioration. A commissin was appointed by M. St. Crick, then at the head of the French Board of Trade, to inquire into the state of the iron and sugar trades, and to suggest the improvements of which they were susceptible. This commission published two valuable reports (*l' Enquête sur les Fers, et l' Enquête cur les Sucres)*, which recommended a gradual reduction of duty. In that commission we find the name of M. Humaen, who was then in opposition, but who is now Minister of Finance. The kowledge which he brought with him into that inquiry, or which he obtained during its progress, has, we are happy to perceive, not been lost to the world, as it has already influenced his official conduct. In presenting the budget, a few days ago, be announcde that the legislation of the *Douanes* (or customs) was about to receive important modifications. These modifications will consist in substituting taxes for prohibitions, and thus enriching the Treasury by protective duties, instead of encouraging fraud by the premiums of smuggling, the French government, in applying to the trade of France the enlightened principle announced in the speech of this Minister, intend to display a liberality which, though destined in the first instance to benefit their own country, cannot fail to be beneficial to England. They intend to propose to the Chambers the admission, on moderate duties, of cotton twist and some other articles of English manufactures which were formerly entirely prohibited. They will even go further, and, as if to answer our silk manufacturers, who contend that they cannot rival the silk fabrics of Lyons because France prohibits the export of the raw material best adapted for the finer kinds of work, they mean to abolish that prohibition likewise. Such, no doubt, has been the fruit of our enlightened example, and of the growing desire on the part of our neighbours to reciprocate those advantages which promise to be the result of a more enlarged intercourse. We cannot pay the present French Ministers so bad a compliment as to suppose that they would be guided in these prospective measures by any view to the promotion of British interests. In relaxing our own system for the admission of silk on protective duties, and in reducing the tax on French wine, government—whatever its knavish revilers might say—acted exclusively for serving their own country. We give credit to the French government for the same feeling, though we rejoice in its enlightened and beneficial direction. It is gratifying to find, that though partial interests often obstruct beneficial changes, some of the best informed and most wealthy of the commercial and manufacturing body in France are prepared to second the liberal views of their Government. In this respect we have again an agreeable parrallel in France to the progress of enlightened principles in England, and beg to present the petition of the Silk manufacturers of Lyons (which we find in the *Courrier de Lyons*) recently forwarded from that city to the Chamber of Deputies, as no unworty pendent to the London petition, so ably and triumphantly introduced by Mr. Baring to the House of Commons in 1826; for let it be understood that our sense of justice will always induce us to give deserved praise even to an enemy. We only hope that the Deputy for Lyons will not, when the question is discussed, like the English Deputy think it necessary to change sides, when his speech has produced its effects on the conviction of his hearers.

"We, the undersigned silk manufacturers of Lyons, trusting that the law (new rate) of Customs' duties so eagerly expected by the manufacturing interests of France---but which your important labours of last Session prevented you from carrying through all its legislative---will be one of the very first objects of your consideration; and learning, besides, that extensive modifications of our commercial relations with England are in course of preparation, beg leave to submit to your serious attention some observations relative to the French silk trade. You are aware, Messieurs, of the great importance of this branch of our commerce, that its annual exports are very nearly 100,000,000 francs, and that our populous city is almost wholly engaged in it. Nevertheless the trade of Lyons is just now far from being in a prosperous condition, and its future prospects are not calculated to free us from anxiety. To preserve the ancient outlets or markets of our industry, to increase their importance, to open new ones, and to enable us to vary more the nature of our products, is the only certain means in your power of assisting us.

"England, in 1826, advanced a great step in our favour in the path of commercial liberality. Our silks, till then prohibited from entering the ports of Great Britain, were admitted at a duty just sufficient to protect the British manufacturer. The consequences of this change in the commercial law of England were, in the outset, most advantageous to us. A new impulse was imparted to our industry, and our looms multiplied, but it was soon begun to be felt that the new opening which the English market thus afforded was only sufficient to balance the loss of that of Germany, heretofore one of great importance to Lyons, and which from day to day was passing away from us, the Germans having successfully applied themselves to the manufacture of silk themselves.---The trade between Lyons and London has not slackened; since the year 1826 it has gradually increased, and become more regular. At present the exports of our silks to England are worth not less than 75,000,000fr.; that is to say, not less than one fourth of our entire exports enter the English Market. And yet this beneficial trade is threatened with destruction!

"What, let us ask, is to become of our artisans, whose precarious and prosperous condition has recently been so painfully demonstrated to the world, if, instead of zealously cherishing the means of their prosperity, one of the most important outlets for the produce of their industry is at once shut up? The English manufacturer would appear to have been alarmed by the introduction of our silks. A parliamentary inquiry has recently been the result of their complaints, and it is to be feared that that inquiry may lead to the fatal decision of a change of the existing facilities to the introduction of our fabrics. The most zealous advocates of free trade in England complain loudly of a total absence of reciprocity on the part of the French Government. 'We were the first' say they, 'to open the paths of commercial liberty to France; the amount of French imports shows how extensively we applied the principles of free trade in her favor. We have acted thus liberally for six years, but we have acted alone. France has not respondent to us in a spirit of enlightened reciprocity. While we, on the one side, have been admitting her silks, which we could very well have dispensed with, she, on the other hand, has shut her doors on the produce of our industry and soil; though some of them are so indispensable to her that her government is actually obliged to sanction their contraband introduction.' There is no replying to these statements except in one way---imitating the liberal policy of the English Government.

"It would be a work of supererogation to endeavour to impress upon you, gentlemen deputies, so constantly occupied with the interests of the state, the conviction of the tendency of commercial ties to strengthen political alliances. England and France now present to the world the rare spectacle of the close union and perfect conformity of the political views of two great nations. This salutary alliance of the two governments will in a manner be rendered indissoluble, if, it is at the same time made to rest upon the private interests of their respective inhabitants, as must be the case if the commercial relations between the two countries are augmented on an extensive scale, so that the traders, no less than the rulers of France and England, will have a common interest in cherishing peace and friendship with each other. France and England, leaders in the march of European civilisation thus animated by the same enlightened principles of policy, would by their union render a serious war in Europe a matter of impossibility; and peace the great condition of the prosperity of national industry, would be for generations secured. Let, then the French government follow the example so nobly set it by the Government of England, and, convinced by the spirit of just reciprocity manifested by us, let not the advocates of a liberal commercial policy in England have to repent them of their first concessions; satisfy them that we are disposed to make others in return.

"We have reason to believe that the Minister of Commerce is anxious to follow in the enlightened path which has been opened to him by the British government, and to labour to place the commercial intercourse between the two nations on the broadest and thence the most mutually beneficial basis. We humbly beg of you to support him in his design, and to (as far as it will appear to you practicable) substitute a well devised scale of duties for the system of prohibition at present in force. By so doing you will enrich the Treasury by the large sums (which it will be thence enabled employ in more beneficial channels) required at present to prevent smuggling. You will impart to commerce those facilities of intercourse which it now so much requires, and thus add to the means of increased production, and its correlative increased consumption. We feel it necessary to particularly fix your notice upon the important benefits with such a removal of the letters of commercial intercourse as that we now propose would confer on our manufacturers, by enabling us to vary their products, to multiply the number of our fabrics, and consequently to render our artisans less exposed to those fatal interruptions (suspensions of employment) of which we have had too many instances. We cannot too earnestly or too often remind you of the fact, that the great source of the precarious condition of our workmen is the uniformity, the sameness, the want of variety of our manufactures, and that this university is mainly owing to the too long cherished system of prohibition. The silk manufacturers are almost the sole means of employment to our numerous population; any interruption, therefore, in that one branch of manufacturing industry is fatal to a population to whom no other channel of employment is open. But in praying the Chamber to adopt the principles of free trade frankly and above board, we owe it to ourselves to state that we are inseparable from its adoption, and that it is not in our own favour alone that we are now addressing you At present we possess the monopoly, so advantageous to us personally, of the silk trade of France. Nevertheless, we say, abolish the prohibition on it. Let all French silks, raw and worked, be exported at a rate of duty nearly equal to that imposed by other states who are also producers of silk---that is, at a moderate duty, just sufficient to prevent a sudden collision with some rival poducer. Let the advantages of the foreign market be open to all branches of the silk trade---to the grower, the refiner, the throwster, and the manufacturer, equally. We most willingly assent to the change. We go further. and entreat you to adopt it.

"We conclude, Messieurs, in praying you to support by your votes every measure that may tend to remove the shackles which fetter the commercial intercourse between France and England, and to substitute for the present system of prohibitions a well-devised system of duties.

(Here follow the signatures of 100 of the principal manufacturers of Lyons.)

SWAN RIVER.

The Swan River Settlement, of which we have received such various and conflicting accounts, seems now to be threatened with a new misfortune, arising from the withdrawal of the assistance of Government. The following letter from a resident may be taken as a pretty accurate statement of the situation and prospects of the Colony:—"It is dated from "Belle Vue Cottage," (a name worthy the "Vale of Health' on Hampstead Heath), Perth, June 2:—"Having been now nearly three years in the settlement of Australia, I comply with your request in giving you a short detail, having been an early settler with my family, and having passed through the ordeal of difficulties and privations that must have been, or ought to have been, anticipated by any man bold enough to enter on such an enterprise with the incumbrance of a heavy family like mine (seven children). I now feel myself more at home: but the rose is not without its thorns. The colony is now considered as formed, and the Government at home are now withdrawing the leading-strings from this infant settlement; but too hastily; and, if I may continue the comparison, a beautiful child will be crippled, unless it be watchfully nursed for about three years longer. What I mean to infer is this—we have been assisted by loans, both of money and provisions, to a certain extent, and now, from the prevailing spirit of economy and reform that has arisen at home, repayment is suddenly demanded, and where salaries are received, deductions are made at once. Added to this, all salaries in the civil department are reduced one-half; consequently there is no Government expenditure. And how can a gentleman of birth and education support the dignity of a Governor on a pittance of £800 per annum? Such is the case; and I expect we shall lose, by retirement from that office, a man whose excellence and ability in our enterprises can be only duly appreciated by ocular demonstration. If there be any fault in him, it is over-indulgence, and too much readiness in giving acquiescence to suggestions from those around his person. From this cause some inconvenience has arisen relative to the distribution of land—many of the first settlers obtained grants to the amount of 5,000 acres each on the Swan and Canning Rivers, although it must have been obvious that no man, however large his capital, could bring more than 500 acres into tillage for the first four years. We have not yet been able to obtain a homestead farm; but this is not the least of the cause; almost all the land on the banks of the Canning River, some of which is excellent, was allotted to officers of his Majesty's ship *Challenger*, and not above one or two individuals out of the whole number, ever trod or set a spade in the ground; but, being so allotted, we have had to wait three long years before we could get a home-stead farm. In October next they fall in: hence I get 1,000 acres, which, after crossing the Swan River in my boat from this place, I can reach in one hour's walk; and, being now thrown out of Government employ (by the arrival of a Deputy Commissary-General Assistant, and a clerk from England, to perform the duties, I have individually performed at a sum amounting to one-half of the income of the two), I now mean to direct my attention to farming, and I expect next year to be the character I came here to fill – an agriculturist. I shall now proceed to give some detail of the country. My son and I have just returned from a walk of 80 miles into the interior, and as far as we have travelled have seen nothing but a succession of hills and dales. The summits of most of the hills are rocks of granite; the valleys are fertile, but so thickly wooded, that instead of ten trees to an acre, as represented by Fraser, I would say 1,000, but they are trees of most exquisite beauty (mahogany), of amazing girth, many exceeding 100 feet in height, and from 18 to 30 feet in circumference. We found good water in our march, at distances of eight or ten miles; no doubt by digging it may be found at more convenient distances. We reached the Half-way House, a small farm and inn, 48 miles from home, in a day and a half. The weather having set in for the winter rains, we deferred our visit to York until the spring season. There are certainly some patches of good land that may be made available, should a good road be made through the tract; but until that is done, and bridges thrown over the gullies, the expense of getting our provisions to the settlers is incalculable, as is experienced by about thirty persons, now farming over at York, who all decidedly report that the soil on our side the mountain will bear no comparison to the fertility of that beyond the second range. This shows more strongly the importance of government making up our roads and bridges, which was a pledge and assurance given in the conditions at the Colonial Department. A memorial has been sent to England, signed by all the most respectable settlers praying for the fulfilment of these conditions, and also for the establishment of a loan bank, with some increase to our military, force our whole strength here being only a detachment of 60 men, the light infantry company of the 63d regiment—a number not half sufficient to protect our town, were the natives to combine; but, thanks to Providence for their ignorance, we have but little dread of them, although they get more enlightened, and have learned that mutton is quite as fit to eat as kangaroo, and that flour makes very good cake to eat with it; hence they will attack two persons for plunder, and do not hesitate to spear them if resistance is made. We have had to record two or three deaths in these affrays, so that we form volunteer escorts for provisions to the interior, for want of more soldiers. Five armed men will keep 100 natives at bay, and they are so scattered we do not see them in Perth once in six months now; they know we have banished them, because they repaid our kindness in feeding them, by robbing us. I have myself, however, no dread of them whatever, and can make myself very well understood, and am well known to many of them. I have travelled many miles alone in the bush, and never was annoyed by them; but, on the contrary, I have received friendly treatment from them, particularly on one occasion, when I became benighted and lost my way in a forest, a few miles from home only. I was a night and two days endeavouring to find my way, when I fell in with a tribe who recognised me, who made me up a fire, and a bed of rushes in a hollow tree, where I bivouacked the night with them. At day-break they left me without any kind of molestation whatever, seeing I had nothing eatable to give them; and I am of opinion, could we afford the time, they might be soon civilised and made useful. They are very tractable, and understand the phrase, 'How do you do?', as a friendly salute, and 'Good bye, as a farewell, and generally now use these compliments. In the more southern part, at King George's Sound, they have made much greater progress; the Chief there wears an old naval uniform of the rank of Captain; with the cocked-hat and gold epaulettes; he is a very intelligent fellow, and well disposed towards the settlers; he dines mostly with the officer in command, eats with a knife and fork, and drinks 'King of Ingle and much life,' as his standing toast. The English servants we brought here are not worth much; we find that the Lascars, Javanese, and Chinese, who have emigrated here, are much better labourers. I have a black man, a native of Owhyee, who labours for me: he is quite a civilized being, though he understands very little English; nor can he pronounce the little he understands half as correctly as the natives, who understand none. He answers my purpose extremely well: he lives in the forest, and is a capital hand at grubbing up trees. I call my place Hungerford Farm, over the river, having endured much *hunger* and thirst there, and having been obliged to *ford* the river in one of our journey's there; it is a name also that calls to remembrance the many happy hours I have spent with my friends at that town in Berkshire bearing the same name. From a calculation just made there are now on the banks of the Swan and Canning Rivers 300 acres of wheat sown (this is our seed time), 50 acres of potatoes, and a very fair show of turnips. We live chiefly on salt pork (Irish) and vegetable; few sheep are killed, as live stock is very valuable for breeding; we do not taste beef or mutton once in three months; kangaroos, cockatoos, wild ducks, turkeys, and swans, with abundance of fish in due season, suffice; salt pork is now 1s. 3d. a pound, bread 5d. a pound, Irish butter 2s. 6d. a pound, Sidney cheese 2s. a pound; best Cape wine 6s. a gallon, Jamaica rum, 7s., French brandy, 7s. 6s. a gallon; potatoes (imported), 4d. per pound, kangaroo's hind quarters 1s. 3d. a pound, fresh fish 2d. a pound, wild ducks 1s. each, fine rock melons, 2d. a pound; they grow here magnificently large; these and water melons are the only fruit brought yet to market. We have a botanical garden of about four acres, where there is a promise of what we may expect. Sugar-cane, tobacco, coffee, bannana, Indian corn, and all kinds of stone fruits, grow here in perfection. Labourers get 7s. a day; a horse, such as you would give £20 for, here fetches £80; ponies from Timor, little better than donkeys, £20 each; cows, £25; oxen and horses are much wanted, the plough having at last come into use. In three years' time we shall live comfortably. We are in great want of a good shoemaker; an industrious man who would bring out a stock of sole leather (which now fetches 5s. a pound) would make money rapidly; a pair of ploughman's shoes, with hob-nails, fetches £1; all others in proportion." —(Atlas.)

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

MRS. WILLES *versus* THE REV. F. GELDART.

The Court of Common Pleas was yesterday occupied with the above case, which excited some interest. The damages were laid at £20,000. Before commencing the proceedings, the Chief Justice asked whether an arrangement could not take place.—The Counsel on both sides consulted together for some time, and finally no compromise being entered into, Mr. Sergaent Wilde stated the case. This was an action in which the plaintiff, a widow lady of the highest respectability, sought to recover from the defendant, a Clergyman of the Established Church, some compensation—as far as money could be a compensation—for the breach of a promise of a most delicate and solemn kind which he had made her. The defendant was above fifty years of age, and the plaintiff above forty.—She had formerly been the wife of a person carrying on an extensive business as a distiller, but who afterwards fell into difficulties. When embarrassments came upon him, the plaintiff, who had then four or five children living, was desirous of doing something to contribute to her own maintenance, and assist in the support of the children. The defendant was then a widower, and required the assistance of some one in the management of his family. It was intimated that she might become a part of his establishment. She sought the advice and opinion of her friends as to the propriety of her adopting this step. Those friends were persons of the first respectability, many of them ladies of rank, and from all, on account of the age and character of the defendant, received but one opinion, namely, that she ought not to hesitate. She accordingly went into his family, was received and treated there with the greatest possible respect, sat at his table as one of his family, and was visited by his visiters. After she had resided with him in this manner for a considerable period of time, her husband died. After that event, which took place about the middle of 1829, she continued to reside in the defendant's family; and it appeared that, on account of her many amiable qualities, of her solicitous attention to his welfare and comfort, and on account, too, of the high respect in which she was held by all who new her, he began to think that that welfare and that comfort would be most effectually secured by making her his wife. That intention he finally abandoned, and a letter would be put in in evidence, to shew at least one cause of that conduct which had occasioned the present action. That letter was one he had written to a friend of his, the Rev. Sir C. Farnaby, and which was

in answer to one from that gentleman. The answer would give the Jury some idea of the contents of the original letter. In the answer, which was dated 15th January 1832, the defendant expressed his obligations to Sir Charles for having informed him of the determination of the neighbourhood not to receive Mrs. Willes when she was his wife—it apologised for not having sent an earlier answer, and said that nothing but agitation of mind should have prevented him from doing so—that it was now necessary to vindicate Mrs. Willes' character, in consequence of the statement contained in Sir Charles's letter, and that the only way of doing so was to make her his wife—that her amiable conduct was too well appreciated for him to doubt that she would be well received by all who had known her. The sentiments expressed in that letter had been expressed to other persons in conversation, and on the 24th of the preceding December the defendant had written a letter to Mrs. Willes herself, at a time when the marriage had evidently been the subject of conversation, but when it was not so positively determined on as it afterwards appeared to have been by the letter of 13th January. In this letter in December, the defendant told Mrs. Willes how much his spirits had been depressed since he had parted from her. He reminded her that she had voluntarily said she would go to France, and he thanked her for this proof of her wish to make any sacrifice that would add to his comfort; he said that her disinterested conduct should never be forgotten, and that he was willing to settle £400 a year on her, and to invest a sum of £2,000 in the Three and a Half per Cents. for the benefit of her children. The letter avowing his intention to marry her was written after this; but the intended marriage was, however, finally broken off, and the plaintiff now came to claim such compensation as money could afford for this breach of a most solemn contract.

Sir A Carlisle, Col. Knight, Earl Poulett, and other witnesses, were examined; their testimony went to establish the perfect respectability of the plaintiff; and the defendant's banker proved that he had received, on account of the defendant, nearly £70,000 in the last five years. Proof was also given in of the province of marriage, and likewise that Mr. Gildark had offered to settle £300 a year on the plaintiff, which she refused.

Mr. F. Pollock addressed the Jury for the defendant. In the present instance there was not and could not be between an old woman of nearly forty and an old man of nearly fifty anything of disappointed hopes—of early affections prematurely blighted—to make the subject of an address to the Jury; nor was there any imputation upon character which this action was required to remove; none had ever been made—the age and character of both parties put them above even the suspicion of impropriety. It was because the defendant felt so that he had in the first instance, as an act of generosity, received the plaintiff into his house, and it was because all their respective friends thought so, that Mrs. Willes had been recommended to accept that asylum which his house offered her. Then why was the promise of marriage left unfulfilled? Because there was an objection to receive Mr. Willes as the defendant's wife among the neighbouring gentry. But what was the cause of that objection? was it the supposition of an impossible immorality? No such thing. It was an opinion—a prejudice, if the jury pleased—that the gentry could not conceive as the wife of a man, a person who had long lived in his house as a servant. Such was the custom of society. A man might choose his wife—he might choose her from among the class of servants—but society said, "At least do not make her who has lived in your house as a servant resides in it as your wife; or at least, if you will do so, we cannot receive her in that new character." That was the objection to the marriage of these parties. He knew of no other: he had never intended to offer any other, and he would gladly have avoided the publication of this, if the other which the defendant, in his opinion, had most generously made, had not been rejected. The plaintiff was not one of those who—

"Let concealment, like a warm i' the bud
Feed on her damask cheek"

—she was not one who "never told her wrongs"—for here she was to publish them, such as they were, to the whole world, and to do so after the most handsome and liberal offers had been made her by the defendant. The Jury had heard of an offer of a settlement of £300 a year on the plaintiff; that was only one proof, among many of his generosity towards the plaintiff; that settlement she had refused—it was thought, no doubt, that, having made the offer, the defendant would be for ever bound by it, and that more might possibly be obtained from him. The Jury would not however, gratify that grasping disposition.

Lord Chief Justice Tyndal told the Jury that they were not bound by the offer of the settlement, but might take that, with all other circumstances, into their consideration. If the ground on which the marriage went off was that suggested in the answer to the letter of Sir C. Farnaby, the Jury would say whether the value of the marriage was not diminished by that circumstance, as a marriage that cut the plaintiff off from society, would, of course, have been less happy than one contracted under more favourable auspices. There was not the [illegible] imputation on the character of the plaintiff, and none ever appeared to have been cast on it. The question of damages was one peculiar for the consideration of the Jury, who would treat it as gentlemen and men of the world.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £3,000.—(TIMES.)

THE LABOURING CLASSES.

There is no subject more interesting to a reflecting individual than the state and condition of the labouring population; but we are compelled to say that there is also no subject which is more calculated to fill such an individual with apprehension. Every now and then the public attention is arrested by transactions which indicate a most alarming state of demoralization. Let us take, for instance, the recent murder at Enfield Chase. Murder is comparatively rare in England, and it is not to the murder itself that we wish to draw attention. But what ought to make a strong impression, is the cool and easy manner in which a number of individuals seems to have discoursed on the robbery of the sailor. We fear that in almost every parish throughout a great part of the country will be found a number of individuals whose notions of right and wrong hang equally loose about them, and who keep each other in countenance in evil doings. The tendency of the treatment of the labourers, as was observed by Mr. Baron Garney, in his charge at Lewes, "was to drive the labourer to the beer-house, where he soon learned to become a participator in all sorts of vice, and ultimately of crime." Where men are spirit broken, their morals must necessarily be bad. Men are every where driven in herds to work on the high roads, or in gravel pits, where being without the stimulus of a proper reward for their labour and consequently incensed against society, they soon learn to look, if not with complacency, at least with indifference, on what men in good circumstances view with horror. The labourers have discerned enough to see that they themselves are the victims of fraud and injustice. They see every where their employers engaged in a game of cheating each other, warping the law to their purposes; and though they have not themselves the saving power of warping the law, they know that they can easily elude it. In an article on the poor laws, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, we have the following too faithful picture of English village life:—"It is sufficient to observe, that these payments (i. e. out of rates) to labourers already in full work, are an allegal and fraudulent device of the large farmers, for shifting a portion of the necessary wages of their labourers on the small farmers—who have little or no labour—the tradesmen, householders, and clergyman of the parish; that they tend to reduce the nominal wages of labour to the bare maintenance of a single man, the wives and families being turned over to the parish, and thus to convert the whole labouring population into paupers, receiving their means of maintenance at the parish pay-table as eleemosynary relief; and this dole is given in portions determined, not by their relative industry, or the value of their labour, but by the number of mouths in each family. The gross receipts of the working class, wages and relief together, may be, and in some places are thus cut down to the *minimum* on which the lives of the individual men, women, and children can be sustained, according to a nice calculation from the price of necessaries! Those who have not personally witnessed the working of this deleterious practice can scarcely form a conception of the scenes which take place almost daily, before a Magistrate, in those rural districts where the abuse is countenanced. Let us give a sample; the *dramatis personæ* are the Justice, the Overseer, and the able-bodied labourer:—Labourer: 'I'm come for relief, your worship. I've a wife and four children, and work for farmer Clark. He gives me eight shillings a week wages, but I can't keep my family on that. I have been to the overseer, to have my pay made up, but he won't give me nothing.'—Justice: 'Well, overseer, why don't you make up this man's wages? A family of six cannot be expected to live on less than ten shillings a week, at the very lowest.'—Overseer: Your Honour, the rest of the farmers, all but farmer Clark, give 10s. a week, and if he did the same, this man might keep his family well on his earnings. But the rest say, that if they are obliged to support the families of Clark's servants out of the rates, why they must lower *their* wages to 8s. too, and throw the families of *their* labourers upon the Parish likewise.'—Justice: 'It can't be helped. The wife and children of this man must not starve; and I have no power to make farmer Clark pay higher wages than he chooses to offer; so you must allow the 2s. necessary to make up his pay.'—The consequence is that the other farmers are compelled, in self protection, to lower their wages to eight shillings; upon which farmer Clark reduces his to six, and the same scene is, perhaps, re-enacted at the next Petty Sessions, with the substitution of six for eight shillings as the lowest rate of wages, and eight for ten as the higher. The final result is, that in some districts the wages of farm labour are reduced during the winter months to 3s. or 4s. a week for an able man, and almost every individual of the labouring class is, as a thing of course, on the parish books *a pauper*. We have known an able-bodied single man set to trash corn in a barn at sixpence a day, by the side of another, not a whit stronger or better workman than himself, but who, because he had a wife and and five children, was receiving 2s. per day. Judge of the feelings of the first man, of his probable inclination to work on such terms, and then wonder who can that he preferred a vagabond and criminal life to one of industry—so rewarded."—*Chronicle, December*, 29.

THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

It has been already stated that the Turkish Ambassador and the Envoy, visited Woolwich on Thursday to see the Arsenal, ect. The following is an account of this interesting inspection. They were accompanied by the Hon. Colonel and Lieutenant Grey, and first proceeded to Greenwich. The party arrived at the Royal Hospital a little before 12, and went over that interesting establishment, conducted by some of the officers. The Pacha was very much struck, particularly with the schools, and the very unusual circumstance of the gymnastics, followed by a sight of the well served tables of the boys and old seamen. His inquiries were very pointed regarding the details of the institution; and, in quitting it he expressed a hope that he might yet see something like it in Turkey. The chief object of the excursion was, however, to see the Arsenal and other parts of the artillery service, all of which were thrown open for inspection. His Excellency was received with the most marked respect by the Staff and other officers, who escorted him to the foundry, boring-machine, carriage department, laboratory, and stores; after which the rocket troop fired a succession of Congreve rockets, and finally two ground valleys, directed against the butt with such precision as to excite the greatest possible interest amongst the spectators. A visit to the repository and model room followed the rocket practice, after which the Pacha and his suite rode to the Common to see the manœuvres of the field batteries. Subsequent to the general salute, and passing in quick and slow time, the guns went through different evolutions for some time; and were then succeeded by that more perfect arm and élite of the regiment, the horse artillery, which completed the surprise caused by a succession of the most rapid and precise formations; and in the latter case seemed to the Pacha to be *really* flying artillery, by opening a fire almost instantaneously from each successive position, and all this notwithstanding the most unfavourable state of the ground, at the time. The wheeling especially was quite imposing in the eyes of the strangers. The salutes in the field, and the attentions bestowed by the numerous circle of officers of rank during the evening, were acknowledged by the Pacha with that dignified self-possession so commonly met with in Turkey; and which made his Excellency a most acceptable guest, and quite a general favourite before he quitted the mess-room, where the party dined with the officers. During the evening the health of the Sultan was drunk with much respect, and to the great gratification of his Minister, who proposed, in return, with much energy and feeling, that of King William, and the prosperity of his people, the ancient Allies of Turkey. In returning to town, and when commenting on the events of the day, the Pacha compared the British artillery with that of Prussia and France. He thought the Prussian horses more powerful as to draught, but he objected to the manner of attaching them to the guns: also that of the French, and gave a preference to the British on this account, as well as that of speed, saying that he would endeavour to introduce the system of messes and other European improvements into his country on his return: but added he (with all the eloquence of deep feeling,) my Sovereign is baffled in all his plans of benefiting the people, by wars abroad, and, when they are terminated, by a succession of internal rebellions pursued from objects of ambition, quite regardless of the state of the people, who are literally ground down to misery for this purpose in the case of Egypt. It is understood that Namik Pacha has written an account of his late journey from Constantinople through Vienna and Paris, which he means to continue until his return, and then publish it at Constantinople.—(Times.)

THE THETIS FRIGATE.

The wreck of the *Thetis*, lost on the coast of Brazil, is likely to give considerable occupation to the gentlemen of the long robe. The question of salvage, arising out of the property recovered from the wreck, came on, on Saturday, before the Court of Admiralty. Several of his Majesty's ships having been engaged in recovering the property, Government have demanded from the underwriters and others concerned, upwards of £15,000. being for the wages and provision of the officers and crews of his Majesty's ship *Lightning* and her tender, and the *Algerine* during the time they were employed protecting the property belonging to British subjects. In addition to which the usual claims for a share of the salvage, were made on behalf of the officers and crew of each vessel. The *Thetis*, it was stated, was laden with valuable property, a portion of which was specie to the amount of 800,000 dollars, struck, on the night of the 5th December, 1830, on the rocks off Cape Frio, and sunk. The quantity of bullion saved amounts to 750,000 dollars.—Dr. Adams opened the case on behalf of Capt. Dickinson, of the *Lightning*, who claims to be principal salvor; and stated, that it was with him the plan for recovering the property from the wreck originated; and that, but for his ingenuity and exertions in its execution, no attempt would have been made to rescue the specie from the wreck.—Dr. Matcham stated, that he appeared on behalf of the officers and crew of his Majesty's ship *Warspite*, which had been employed as a guardship to the wreck from the month of March, 1832, to the middle of July, and urged that they be admitted to share as salvors.—Dr. Curties appeared for the officers and crew of the *Algerine*, claiming to be salvors to a considerable amount.—Dr. Barnaby and Lushington appeared for Admiral Baker, and submitted that he was the originator of the plan for recovering the property from the wreck; and that, as Captain Dickinson was merely acting under him, he (the Admiral) should be considered as a principal salvor.—The king's Advocate, on the part of the owners of the specie, said it was not their intention to dispute the services rendered by the salvors; but he confessed that the case did not appear to him to be one of the extraordinary merit set forth by his Learned Friends, on behalf of Admiral Baker and Capt. Dickinson. He, however would admit that no objection could be made to their claims for salvage by the owners, when the accounts are sent in.—The *Thetis* left Rio Janeiro on the 4th Dec. 1830, and was lost on the evening of the following day. The sufferings of the officers and crew, including the commander, Capt. S. Burges, were dreadful beyond description; and many of the unhappy men, in attempting to save their lives, either lost them, by being dashed to pieces on the rocks, or were washed away by the waves. The affidavits describe the wreck, the situation of Cape Frio, and all particulars, most minutely. The first read was Capt. Dickinson's, and from the information it contained it would appear that the vessel, by stress of boisterous weather, was driven on the rocks at that part of the sea, at Cape Frio, forming the cove or inlet, and where the projecting rocks, forming the most formidable cliffs, were 200 feet in height. On the other side of the cove, a distance of 489 feet, the rocks were equally high and dangerous. Information of the wreck having reached Rio Janeiro, the Admiral gave orders to Captain Dickinson to proceeded with the *Lightning*, of which he was commander, to make observations. At first sight it would appear impossible to attempt to approach the wreck with a view of saving her property, from the awful appearance of the place where the vessel went down, and the circumstance of the sea running desperately high, When they approached the Cape, they discovered the vessel keel upwards, and the surge washing violently over her. After some time the Captain discovered that there were intervals of calm in which an attempt to save the specie might be made, and having conceived a project, he communicated it to the Admiral. They endeavoured in conjunction to procure a diving bell in Rio Janeiro, but there was not one to be had in the place, and the Captain suggested they might have one constructed out of an iron water tank, the practicability of which having been approved of by the Admiral, two iron tanks were worked up, and two diving bells formed. When, however, he first mentioned his project, the Admiral, as the affidavit stated, said that it was visionary, and that it would be attended with great loss of life if tried, and certain failure. The Admiral, at this time spoke from observation. having been to view the situation of the wreck. To enable them to bring the diving bells into operation, he further deposed, that he had two launches constructed, and the sea having, by its violence, dashed them to pieces, he constructed a machine called a derick, composed chiefly of portions of the wreck of the Thetis, and from this the divers were enabled to descend in the bells. He also constructed an air-pump for the bells, and dollars to the amount of 50,000 were recovered by this process. The bells were, however, dashed to pieces against the rocks, by the power of the sea, and the derick, which was powerfully constructed. together with a suspension cable, was washed away by a wave. He then had two other diving bells constructed on the same principle, and proceeded to work on a different plan. The divers having discovered the bullion strewed among the rocks at the bottom of the sea, at a depth of five fathoms from the surface, rendered their recovery a work not only of great difficulty, but also of great risk of life, and some lives were lost in the endeavour. By the new plan the greater part of the 750,000 dollars were recovered. The new plan was remarkable for its ingenuity, and consisted of two parallel chain cables, of 480 feet in length, being passed from the summits of cliff to cliff, across the cove or inlet, which was made further secure by means of cross-chains, and from the main cables were suspended a net, which, by means of weights, sunk perpendicularly on the sea, the object of which was to prevent the bullion, outside which it was placed, from being washed into the sea, the meshes being constructed strong enough for that purpose. This plan almost completely succeeded. The diving-bells were suspended from the chains, and the divers went on with their work with confidence. The affidavit alluded to divers, sent to assist in the recovery of the specie by Admiral Baker; and stated that they were unable, on the ordinary plan, to remain under water more than two-thirds of a minute. The deponent suffered so much in his health, from the manner in which he was exposed to the inclemency of the weather during the process (several months) of recovering the specie, that his life is now considered in danger. The rest of the officers and crew also suffered dreadfully—many of the latter lost their lives by pulmonary complaints, and all suffered from extreme debility, and from insects peculiar to the place, called "chigers," which perforated the legs, and caused the most acute pain. The affidavit further stated that Admiral Baker did not visit Cape Frio from December, 1830, when the vessel was lost, to the close of the year 1831. The *Lightning* was ultimately relieved by the *Algerine*, which prosecuted the salvage up to the middle of the month of July, 1832. This affidavit was supported by the affidavits of others. On behalf of Rear-Admiral Baker, Dr. Lushington read an affidavit, which set out by stating that information of the loss of the *Thetis* having reached Rio Janeiro, the Admiral gave orders for the squadron to proceed next day to Cape Frio. The squadron accordingly sailed, and he accompanied it himself; and but, after being three days out, they were unable to reach Cape Frio, owing to the roughness of the sea, and were compelled to return to Rio. The Admiral, with a strong body of officers and men, then set out for the place over-land; and, having reached it, he gave every encouragement to Capt. Dickinson, the officers and men, to make an attempt to save [illegible] specie. He also placed every possible [illegible] at the disposal of Capt. Dickinson [illegible] he entrusted the command and [illegible] service, and placed one of the [illegible] ed above at his disposal as [illegible]

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davi further stated that it was he (Admiral Baker) who suggested the chain cables being passed from cliff to cliff, which proved so successful—the net, etc.; and that he condemned as useless the machine called the derick, constructed by Capt. Dickinson. It also affirmed that the Admiral had employed an eminent engineer, named Moor, to assist Captain Dickinson: that he had used all those exertions on his own resposibility and at his own expense; and that he had placed carpenters and every possible means at the disposal of Capt. Dickinson. The Admiral having been ordered, during the prosecution of the salvage, to the Cape of Good Hope on service, gave orders, before he sailed, to Messrs. Phillips and Co., at Rio Janeiro, to supply Capt. Dickinson with every thing necessary, and wrote to the Captain to that effect; also, a correspondence was constantly kept up between them, and Capt. Dickinson always reported his progress, and solicited further instructions. The Admiral further deposed in his affidavit, which, like Capt. Dickinson's, was supported by the affidavits of other individuals, to the miserable state of destitution in which he found the survivors of the crew of the *Thetis*, that he had, by every means in his power, relieved them. It admitted that Capt. Dickenson had suggested the plan of constructing diving bells out of the iron water tanks; but asserted that he (the Admiral) had previously endeavoured to procure a diving-bell; and that Capt. Dickinson could not have had those which were brought into use constructed had he not placed artisans at his disposal, to whose ability much of the success was to be attributed. The amount of dollars saved by the *Lightning*, while engaged in the service (including those recovered by the machine called "the derick"), was 588,801; and those recovered by the *Algerine* amounted to 140,199; making in all 729,000 dollars; and leaving a residue of 81,000 dollars lost, out of the whole amount of 810,000 These (the 729,000), with some recovered by other means, make up the total of 750,000 recovered. The Learned Judge (Sir C. Robinson) here directed the further discussion of the case to be postponed to the next Court day, and the Court accordingly broke up.—(Times.)

FRANCE.

THE MONITEUR.

The French army has just won a new pledge of peace. If a display of war was required to prove peace to the incredulous parties, who kept up alarms in the interior of the country; if a day of glory was wanted to remove the thoughts of war which might be entertained by some ambitious men abroad, France now knows what she may expect from her army, and Europe knows what reliance may be placed on the good faith of France! Henceforth everybody may believe in peace, and everybody ought to wish for it. In a military and political point of view the expedition to Antwerp will be memorable. We will examine it in this two-fold point of view, without, however, altering the noble simplicity of the bulletins which compose the whole history of it. In one word, our army has met with every kind of success. It advanced, almost uncertain as to the number of the enemy it would have to encounter, and the nature of the war about to commence. How often did it not hear it repeated, that a general war awaited it beyond the frontiers; that it was but an advanced guard thrown at hazard into unknown dangers? But its courage neither braved nor dreaded so much glory. There was still enough of it to be earned round that Citadel, where obstacles of every kind were to be overcome, before the enemy. The soil, the season, the disadvantage of a position circumscribed by humanity, were hard trials, which the science of the engineers, the courage of the artillery, and the patience of the soldier defied. Why these delays? To be sparing of blood. Why this attack concentrated on one point? To preserve a city. Why this inaction before a frontier behind which the enemy was perceived? To avoid a conflict which would become the signal of a general conflagration. The foresight of the Government had calculated every thing, the wisdom of the General was able to keep all in due bounds, the discipline of the soldier complied with every order, because he possessed full confidence in the good faith of his chiefs, a knowledge of times and events, and sincere patriotism; for the patriotism of the soldier is obedience. Finally, when the day of assault had arrived, a capitulation sued for, deprived him of the glory and danger of it. He made no complaint on the subject, for humanity approved of it; and, such is the character of this age, that the spirit of civilisation is prevalent amidst the tumult of war, as well as in the storms of liberty. Force stops of itself when it is no longer opposed; witness the people on the 30th July, and the army in the breach at Antwerp. However, one inexcusable attempt, even at the moment of the capitulation, derogated from this salutary policy. The account of the attack on the Lower Scheldt has been read by the public; everybody is at a loss which to be astonished at most—the imprudence of this diversion, or the bravery of 600 men triumphing with the bayonet over 2,000 of the enemy, provided with heavy artillery. It should be observed that the Dutch troops, engaged in this attempt, had set out from Flushing several days before, and that, consequently, they were destined to succour the Citadel, and cut the Dyke of Doel, and thus compromise the French troops in observation on that point. It was therefore, no longer, merely an act of hostility against the Belgians, but against the French. Happily [illegible] preserved the Dutch from the consequences of this rash act, by completely routing them; much was not required, particularly as the refusal to deliver up Lillo and Liefkenshoek had not been taken into consideration, to warrant the terms of the Capitulation, requiring the garrison to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Besides, a practicable breach had been effected in the bastion of Toledo by the fire of the French batteries—the whole of the internal defences of the Citadel were destroyed—the magazines of provisions were burnt—and all the baking-houses were crushed by the shells. In this condition the garrison had no alternative but to surrender at discretion. The siege had been sustained most honourably to the last moment, and Marshal Gérard took the earliest opportunity of giving his testimony to this defence. The Capitulation therefore was inevitable, for it was impossible to carry on the defence a moment longer. There is another incident very much to be regretted, the burning of the thirteen Dutch boats by their own Commander, an event which cast a deep shade over this day of success. This was not an imitation of the example given by the French Army, when the Marshal sent a complete stock of medical stores to the garrison he was besieging. These acts of destruction committed without any real object or honourable motive, are not favourably viewed by civilised nations. This species of warfare has become an anachronism. We trust that the Dutch Government will reprove its having been employed. Politically—the Antwerp expedition will have great influence. It will display before the eyes of the whole world, the disinterestedness of the Revolution of July, and at the same time, will prevent that disinterestedness from being imputed to weakness or to fear. The power of our arms has been proved, and the steadiness of our policy demonstrated. Strong in her good-faith, the French Government, in concert with one allied power, formed a resolution which the others refused to join, or even assent to. It was capable of foreseeing all the consequences of this state of things, and took them upon itself. A treaty had been signed by the Five Powers—the inexecution of this treaty kept every interest in suspense—a state of things which it became necessary to put an end to. France has not been wanting to herself, she has not failed in her duty towards a friendly and generous nation, which was waiting for the fulfillment of engagements that Europe had contracted with her. England felt herself bound by her signature as well as France. Consistent with themselves, these two Powers resolved to execute what they had promised by their writing. The capitulation of Antwerp is a real Protocol, upon which no doubt can be entertained. It has been sealed with noble blood, and this blood attests the fidelity with which France adheres to her engagements and her friends. The concurrence of Great Britian with France in obtaining a result desired by all nations, and from which even those who declined to join in that concurrence will reap a benefit—this loyal concurrence has been shown by the union of the two squadrons destined to close the ports of Holland, by the simultaneous embargo laid upon the Dutch ships in the harbours of France and England, and by the captures made at sea. It will continue to animate the two Governments in the ultimate negotiations for completing and consolidating the results of the expedition against Antwerp. The power of France and England united is made manifest. This union, moreover, not only subsists between the two Governments, but there is at the same time a sympathy between the people of the two nations which is perfectly new in history, but which must entirely change the face of politics. Their manners as well as their interests approximate in favour of their institutions. Thus it is only necessary to remark the conformity which exists between the two countries in their popular elections—there is in each the same tendency and the same success to the advantage of the principles of moderation and progressive improvement, and against the passions of a subversive party, and the obstinate perseverance of a party that wishes to retrograde. Let confidence, therefore, be placed in an alliance which is thus founded in the nature of things. But the principal result of the bold but prudent, military but pacific, operation which France has just consummated within a circle of time and place traced by herself, is the proof of the error of the predictions as to a general war, with which the Opposition has during the last two years incessantly threatened us, and which intimidated the despondent. Was this from their fears, or from their despair? Were they afraid that we were not in a state to resist an unjust attack, or were they desirous of driving us to commit an act of aggression, without any cause or motive? In either case, the question is resolved. Should any Power take upon itself to assume the offensive, it is now sufficiently evident that we have an army fully capable of protecting us. Should any party flatter itself with the hope of precipitating the country into an adventurous war, they must be perfectly convinced that the Government has sufficient wisdom to resist the impulse, and sufficient strength to prevent it. They will also have discovered this—that there is no Power desirous of attacking France—that Europe, duly appreciating the good faith of our policy and the strength of our arms, has not found in an expedition undertaken only to enforce the execution of treaties a defiance given by the Revolution of July; she has seen our moderation, as well as our strength, our disinterestedness, as well as our intrepidity. It is indeed something gained that France on one side should have displayed this attitude of firmness and wisdom, and that on the other the inaction of assent or of respect should have been preserved. That the affair of Antwerp will settle nothing is loudly repeated by all the organs of the opposition, for this is their watchword. The affair of Antwerp, above all, terminates that state of suspense which was a general evil. The affair of Antwerp puts an end to the doubts of those who still entertained any on the absolute acknowledgement of the Revolutions of July and September; it has given to the Prince Royal of France the baptism of a victory recognised by the silence of Europe, and to the Queen of the Belgians, as her political dowry, the emancipation of the soil of her adopted country. How can it be doubted that the affair of Antwerp is a new pledge of the maintenance of the general peace, which the differences between Holland and Belgium will not be able to disturb?—Now the French army has accomplished its noble task, it will return to France, bringing with it the gratitude of our allies, and coming home to receive that of its own country! At its head we shall see the worthy Marshal who has so nobly justified the confidence of the King, the brave Generals who have so well seconded him, those two young Princes whose conduct is extolled by the suffrages of the whole army. But this peace which has been won will be carefully guarded; the independence of a friendly people, which has just been consolidated, will always be protected; and the French army will remain ready to fly to the succour of Belgium should her independence be again attacked. Under these auspices will be resumed with calmness, with confidence, and with dignity, the course of the negotiations which are to complete the definitive arrangements between Holland and Belgium. The same opposition, which prophesied war and invasion, and which the army answered by a victory without war, now predicts that the expedition of Antwerp will complicate the affair. A speedy result will reply to the same effect. Nothing is complicated; on the contrary, every thing becomes simplified with good faith and force, and France will continue to triumph over every obstacle that may present itself."—*Galignani's Messenger, Jan* 2.

JANUARY 21.

The *Courrier des Théâtres* relates the following extraordinary circumstances:—"An old Marquis, whose name we shall not give at present, took, unknown to Mlle. Mars, a lively interest in our incomparable actress. In his mode of displaying it he was original and singular. One day he determined to write to her: this was, perhaps, a liberty pardonable in an old man. But he went further, and added *billets-doux*, which were not so acceptable, and his epistles were returned. He repeated his offence, with a similar result. Long silence followed this attempt to open a correspondence and it seemed to be forgotten, when the gallant Marquis, on alighting one day from his carriage in the place des Victoires, broke his leg. It would naturally be supposed that he would wish, under such circumstances, to receive surgical assistance as expeditiously as possible, but this was not the case. He forbade any one to touch him, and sent to Mlle. Mars an account of his misfortune, stating that he would be removed and attended only by the medical gentleman of the great actress. The latter, at once astonished and grieved immediately went to her friend, Baron Dupuytren, briefly related the adventure, and requested him to attend the patient immediately. The doctor hastened to the spot. The Marquis was then put on a bed in the coffee-house, at the corner of the rue de la Feuillade, where his leg was set, and, after being removed to his hotel, he soon recovered. This curious circumstance was followed by a fresh silence on his part, and oblivion on that of Mlle. Mars, which continued till the death of the Marquis, which not long since took place. His heirs imagined that it would be agreeable to Mlle. M. to purchase a very fine portrait of herself, by Gerard, which the deceased had had executed, in order to have the object of his affection constantly before his eyes. Previous to coming to a decision, the actress wished to see the portrait. On arriving at the hotel of the Marquis, persons were engaged in examining the papers of the deceased. Mlle. Mars was in the saloon, examining the painting, when the Notary came up to her, and said:—"Madam, not only this portrait, but all that is here, furniture, books, plate, horses, equipages, money, etc. are your own, for you are the sole heiress of the Marquis; we have just opened the will, which gives you that title." The surprise of the actress may be well imagined. It was, in fact, as great as the indignation of those who expected to inherit the property. In the first moment of their anger, they conceived a plan for frightening the legatee. They spoke of lawsuits, scandal, and every thing that could possibly alarm her. But, perfectly composed, having nothing to reproach herself with, Mlle. Mars postponed her answer, although she gave some hints that it would not be favourable to the interested views of the party, and then withdrew. Since that time the affairs of the succession have been cleared up. The Marquis possessed an income of 80,000fr., but as his debts were considerable, there will remain about 40,000fr. per annum for the fortunate legatee. During the sale of the books, the following remarkable discovery was made. A bible, being thrown upon the table, M. Debure, a bookseller, on examining it previous to its being put up for sale, fifty bank-notes placed in divers parts of the book, which would not have brought two francs."

ROME.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated 5th inst.:—"This place of everlasting interest to people of all nations, which last year was a desert, and could number only six English families of distinction, is now crowded with our countrymen of every rank, from the noble Marquis down to the humble landscape painter, or still more humble artisans. Two London saddlers have lately settled here, and have brought with them various persons connected with their trade, which being first cousin to coach-making and gig-letting, has been attended with considerable profit, and *driven* the poor Romans out of the market. But if hey lose in was yone they contrive to gain in tanother; and the price they have asked and continue to ask for apartments is so exorbitant, that one would imagine they had some private information that every Englishman was a Baring, every German a Rothschild, and every Russian a Demidoff. The owner of a palace in the Via Babuino, near the Piazza del Popolo, has had the assurance to ask eighty louis per month for his first floor, consisting of eleven rooms *ensuite*. He was offered thirty-five, which he refused. The Marquis of Northampton has let his beautiful villa near the Baths of Diocletian for a very moderate price to Mr. Crookenden, but his praiseworthy example will not be followed by the greedy and rapacious noblesse of this impoverished capital. Their excuse is that the Roman season only lasts three months, and that they must make up for the deficiency of former winters. They also allege that this winter is to exceed all former seasons in gaiety, and that three Crowned Heads are to spend the Carnival here. The first fete before Christmas is to be given to the King of Naples, on his arrival here with his bribe from Turin. It will be on a very grand scale, and probably take place either in the Palazzo Farnese, or that Teatro Aliberti, according to the number of persons invited.

POLICE.

On Monday, James Hill, a returned transport, was brought up to Marlbrough-street, for examination, charged with robbing an elderly female of the name of Strickland, residing in Green-street, Leicester-square, of a watch and prayer-book, under the following singular circumstances:—About five weeks ago the prisoner observing a bill in the window of "lodgings to be let," went in, and on seeing the old lady, he exclaimed, "For God's sake let me look at you again." Upon the prosecutrix turning round, he uttered some exclamation of surprise, and sunk apparently insensible into a chair. The usual remedies of salt and burnt rags were used, and in due time the fellow came to, and accounted for his fit in seeing the counterpart of his now *Sainted* mother in Mr. Strickland. The lodgings after this were accordingly taken nnd entered on, but the prisoner not going out to work, he was questioned as to his mode of living, when he said, "I suppose I must tell the truth. I am son to Sir George Rose Hill, Colonel of the Life Guards, who is at the point of death, and has left me £20,000 in money, besides estates in Shropshire and Nottingham." This information caused a change to come over the poor old woman, as well as every female in the house. The heir to the title and fortune of Sir George was attended most assiduously by the females, who procured him new-laid eggs, fresh butter, rump steaks, brandy, etc., to a great extent. The kindness of the females made a deep impression on the fellow's mind, as he informed them that they who acted the best to him should have the principal part of his fortune. He also stated to a young married female, who lodged in the house, that upon her husband's death he would make her Lady Hill. The result was, the female not only advanced him money, but used to carry him his breakfast down to the bed-room. In the course of conversation with his landlady, he wished to know who was the minister of St. Martin's church, and upon being informed it was the Rev. Mr. Richards he waited upon that gentleman for religious instruction; subsequently he informed the prosecutrix that he had derived great consolation from that good man's conversation and that he had taken the Sacrament weekly. One of the lodgers, however, lost 12s. out of his pocket while in bed, but not the least suspicion fell upon the prisoner; he then borrowed a large prayer-book from Mrs. Strickland, which he said he had left at church. Last Thursday week he wanted to affix his seal to his will, and borrowed one for that purpose from the prosecutrix; she then handed him the watch and appendages; which he returned. The prosecutrix having occasion to go to the drawer again, discovered the watch had been stolen. This led to the prisoner being suspected, and he was taken into custody. A policmn deposed that the prisoner was transported in the October sessions, 1828 for seven years, for obtaining money under false pretences. He was sent to the Penitentiary, and owing to his good conduct was discharged at the end of 3½ years. He pretended to be a very pious character. The illiterate ignorance and vulgar appearance of this fellow rendered it extraordinary that he could have imposed on any body.—He was committed.—(Herald.)

Sir D. Brewster has within this last week made two very remarkable discoveries, which promise to be of some use to science. In a new salt discovered by Dr. W. Gregory, viz., an oxalate of chromium, and potash, he has detected the extraordinary property, that one of its images formed by double refraction is of a bright scarlet, while the other image is of a bright blue colour. In examining the pure liquid anhydrous nitrous acid, prepared in the manner which is supposed to yield it in its purest state, he found that the acid actually consisted of two separate fluids, one of which was heavier than the other and possessed a much higher refractive power. When the two fluids were shaken, they formed an imperfect union, and separated again by being allowed to remain at rest. What the second fluid is, remains to be investigated. It may perhaps turn out to be an entirely new substance. Its physical properties are now under investigation.—(Edinburgh Courant,)

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